

# INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

NEW SERIES, No. 49.]

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## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

Organ of the Society of the "Friends of Armenia."

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AN INTERESTING GROUP OF ARMENIAN CHILDREN.

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PEEP INTO THE LONDON SHOWROOM.

A new set of Lantern Slides, illustrating the Massacres in Cilicia of 1909, has been made and can be had on hire.

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*English Language 1980*

# The Friend of Armenia

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## The Benefits of Constitutionalism.

THE benefits accruing to Turkey through the change of Government in 1908, resulting in the deposition of Abdul Hamid in 1909, were and continue to be, not inconsiderable. We are anxious to credit these benefits to constitutionalism as far as possible. But I think that we must admit that any change from that horrid nightmare of Hamidianism would have resulted in improvement. The people—Moslem and Christian alike—who suffered so terribly under the Hamidian régime for a third of a century, cannot change to constitutionalism in a day. That régime was altogether too baneful in its universal and evil effects to make recovery and reconstruction an easy matter.

It has seemed to me that the more notable better results are about as follows, although none of these are unalloyed :—

1. One of the greatest benefits was relief from that awful incubus of the spy system. This system fostered the more diabolical elements in the communities, put a premium on self-aggrandisement and opened the way for, and encouraged, unscrupulous private revenge. The deleterious influence cannot be measured. Men everywhere feared that every other man was a possible enemy, and intimate friends were suspicious of each other. This spy evil was removed with the coming of the Constitution and people began to breathe and converse freely and with a considerable sense of safety.



THE CITY OF ADANA.



2. Previous to the Constitution no one could travel even in his own province without a *teskereh* (permit) in his pocket, and Christians were allowed to leave the country only with a special permit secured with the greatest difficulty, and quite impossible to the great mass. Now, however, travel is unrestricted, and even passports are not required. It is only necessary to mention this to indicate the very great boon it is.

3. Education has received a great impetus. Not only have many restrictions on Christian schools been removed, but efforts amongst Moslems have been great, though in many cases attended with indifferent success, especially in the villages.

on the street, as that would be the only way she could recognize them when she met them. The next day she was met with smiles and salutations by quite a number of Moslem girls. Education is being fostered—not handicapped.

A Turkish official of responsible position assured me the other day that as he had three daughters he intended to train them—one as a physician, one as a pharmacist, and one as a nurse, in order that they might—not only benevolently, but patriotically—serve the women of the Moslem communities, the present condition of whom is very pitiable and a great handicap to the progress of the nation.

4. Freedom of the Press has in some instances

right and privilege and duty of serving in the army—a marvellous change.

The hanging of fifty Moslems after the Adana massacres for participation in the killing of Christians is a fact previously unheard of in Turkish history.

6. The Parliament has been in the public eye for a considerable time, and its deliberations have been extensively reported in the public Press, attracting widespread attention. It has made the thought familiar to the people and has been educative. It has not had the experience and wisdom and executive qualities of some of the parliaments of Europe. It has a long way to go to get over the ground over which they have passed. It has made the idea of restriction of the Imperial power familiar. The voting of £100,000 for relief of distress after the Adana massacres was one hundred thousand times better than the Hamidian régime ever dreamed of. Other things might be mentioned to the credit of the Constitutional Government, but even these things do not demonstrate success in Constitutional administration. Similar benefits might accrue under the rule of a well-advised autocrat; they do not cover up some things of serious import. In the beginning, good effort was made to improve the administration of justice. This is one of the crucial tests. The righteous administration of the law, which means the impartial meting out of justice and the fostering of integrity and right dealing, is of vital importance. It is to be feared that this is a case when the old and new régime are compared where "the Pot should not call the kettle black."

The Parliament and provincial councils have discussed and projected many very excellent and desirable things for the welfare of the country. This fact is in its way hopeful. The other day, in discussing the situation, a Turkish gentleman remarked "It is a long step in advance that we Turks acknowledge our backwardness" (did he have some Irish blood in his veins?) "and are discussing ways and means for improvement with an increasing desire for progress." Will this develop those staying qualities now so lacking in the Turks, that will organize success and progress out of adverse conditions and circumstances?

After the Adana massacres, the Government planned certain benevolent enterprises, as, for instance, orphanage work. They have fallen far short of the plans, though something has been done.

The Turkish people have adopted a good many of the things germane to Christian or Western civilization. But those principles, such as ethical virtue, business, integrity, political honesty, benevolent services, etc., are not matters that may be simply adopted. They are principles that may be inculcated. Moral perception must lie at the foundation of all true progress. It is in this particular field that missionary and other benevolent enterprises have exerted very great influence and will exert it.

May I mention one or two incidents illustrating this thought?

Years ago, in the Erzroum district, a village Turk began attending the Christian services in his village. No one had dreamed of what was going on in his mind and heart. A circumstance arose where it seemed to him necessary to declare his position. In a very quiet way he did so, and startled the whole village. In reply to a Government officer, he said "I listened to the words of the Gospel and heard the gentle voice of Jesus saying 'Come to Me.' I came to Him, and I am a Christian." He suffered great trial, but in a quiet and unostentatious way he lived and died in accord with his profession. He commanded the respect even of those who at first persecuted him.

On one occasion, I was sitting in a shop in the village of Osmanieh. A passing Turk saluted me and came into the shop. I apologized for not being able to recognize him. He assured me that there was no need for apology, as we had never met before. He had mistaken me for Dr. Shepard, of Aintab, and so had saluted me. He told me this story. He had a bad sore in his foot that would not yield to any treatment he could obtain. He heard of Aintab Hospital and went there. He added, "I was received, and two ladies dressed well, with clean white aprons on, came, and with their delicate hands removed the dirty bandages from my foot, and washed that disgusting foot. The doctor dressed it. They treated me in that way till the wound had healed. I could never have obtained such treatment amongst my own people, even in my own house. I cannot understand it. Why should those foreign ladies (hanums) come to this land and render such service? I can never forget it. May Allah reward them."

The other day in the Hospital in Adana a Turk and Armenian occupied neighbouring beds. The Armenian had suffered in the massacre, and was naturally full of resentment to all the Turks. The Turk had, in all probability, taken part in those massacres. One day the Armenian remonstrated with the nurse, and gave expression to his feelings. This gave occasion for a serious talk, with the result that the Armenian, two days later, was waiting on the Turk, who was much more ill than he.

In spite of obstacles and unrest and even massacres, I think we—all of us—have good reason to thank God and take courage—because of the influence set in motion by the missionary work of all kinds. Speaking of the massacre district—the Adana district—I can say that the burden that presses heavily upon us is not the difficulties and obstacles of the field, but rather the greatness of the opportunity and the inadequacy of the support. To mention but a few objects, the reconstruction and advance in church building, especially a new church for Tarsus; the Y.M.C.A. enterprise, and then the International Hospital for which you have done so much, which has such bright prospects, and is already



First Hospital at Adana, and Mrs. Doughty-Wylie tending the Sick.

One Kaimakan told me of the opening of schools in 17 villages, but in spite of his most strenuous efforts—and he was a good man and worked hard—to keep them going, they flatted out in six months. His remark was "We need a century to catch up, but we must do it."

The Government school for Moslem girls in Adana is very well organized, and gives promise of life and progress. The superintendent, a Turkish gentleman, who spoke English very well—took our missionary ladies to visit it the other day, and everybody seemed much pleased. Miss Webb made a little talk to the girls in which she said she would be glad to know them better, and she would be pleased if they would salute her

become licence, but it has been a very considerable influence in developing an interest in matters of general moment and in arousing a desire for more information. World politics are extensively discussed, even in villages.

5. The Constitution has made it possible for Christians to express themselves and lay claim to the rights secured to them by law and custom. The Government policy of Ottomanization interferes with these ancient privileges, and this is quite natural under a Constitutional Government; yet the Christians may boldly defend these privileges. In any case it is a great gain that, in theory at least, they are no longer rayahs, but citizens of the Ottoman Empire, and have the



doing such good work. These things call for earnest prayer, untiring efforts, generous contributions and large outlay.

I trust that the "Friends of Armenia" who have rendered the Hospital such practical assistance, may long continue their generous support of that work and so foster those enterprises that are doing so much for the best interest of the Turkish Empire in the extension of the knowledge of truth.

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS,  
s.s. *Carmania*, April 8th, 1912.

## A Great Educational Society.

### A RETROSPECT.

The Union of Educational Societies, or "Miatzial," as it is called in Armenian, enjoys the confidence of all classes and parties, its chief aim being to spread education in Armenia without distinction as regards race or creed. It was started forty years ago by some young scholars in Constantinople, and at first was composed of three rival societies. But as soon as the boys left their schools and became men of affairs they realized that they must unite in order to serve the cause well. In 1880 the three societies were united, and then they had forty-six schools, and several thousand pounds in the bank as a reserve fund. Year by year the society grew, and thousands of young people were educated in its schools. But as soon as the persecution of the Armenians in Turkey was begun, this educational work went to pieces. The leading members of the "Miatzial" had to take refuge in Europe; most of its teachers were imprisoned or exiled, and its schools were closed after their properties and books had been confiscated. To the credit of the Armenians, however, the work did not die away. Some young men, educated in the society's schools, took up the work, and began to teach their village folks in the church, without pay and without support from any quarter. Yet there was in existence neither society nor any organization. And to raise money for educational purposes was considered by Abdul Hamid as revolutionary and criminal.

### REORGANIZATION AND PRESENT WORK.

After the proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution in August, 1908, the society was reorganized, and five schools were immediately opened at places where the society had worked in the past. To-day, after three years' energetic work, the "Miatzial" has eighty-five schools, with six years' elementary course, one normal school, one industrial orphanage, and two summer schools for teachers. Over 8,000 boys and girls are educated in its Institutions. Most of them are Armenians, but there are also Kurds, Turks, Yezidis, and a few Greeks. These Institutions are extremely modern and practical. In all country sections agriculture is taught as a part of elementary

education, and, in cities, such trades as tailoring and carpentering. Great attention is given to the teaching of the Turkish language. Among the foreign languages French is the most widely taught, as the French society here assists the "Miatzial" for the spread of French. English is taught in very few places, and only in localities where American Colleges are found—in order to give a chance for preparing for admission to those Colleges. The annual income of the society is over £18,000. It has a publishing department for school text-books, and now it is endeavouring to accumulate a reserve fund, in order to assure the necessary income for the maintenance of its Institutions. During the present year, over four hundred villages and towns have appealed to the society to undertake the management of their schools or to establish new Institutions. The society's headquarters are in Constantinople, and the Armenian Patriarch is its president.—*Near East*.

## Education in Constantinople 80 Years Ago.

From the journal of Dr. William Goodell in 1832 we learn something of Turkish schools at that time. He writes:—

"The changes now introduced into almost everything by Sultan Mahmood cannot fail to have an important bearing on their system of education. Indeed an academy already exists at Kass Keui, near the city of Constantinople, where, among other studies, the French language and the higher branches of the mathematics receive attention. A library, consisting of an Encyclopedia in French, and many other works in French, or Turkish, or both, is connected with the school, and also two large globes. In the recitation room is a dissected cone, and on one of the two occasions that I visited the school, a large class of young men, many of whom were from the most respectable families in Constantinople, were engaged with the professor in demonstrating a problem in conic sections. The professor Ishac Effendi, is an apostate from Judaism; and, being able to speak most of the European, as well as the oriental languages, he was for some time dragoman to the Porte. He showed me several volumes in Turkish, which he had recently published, and which were printed at Constantinople. These were the text-books of the students. They are principally on mathematics, but seem to embrace also the whole round of science; for some of the students told me that to understand them all was to obtain a finished education, and required three years' study."—*Orient*.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the war between Turkey and Italy is having a detrimental influence on the woollen piece goods trade, particularly in the Rhenish district of Prussia, which is a pretty large producer for the Near East.

## The Call of Kala Dere in the Hadjin Field.

BY HAROLD I. GARDNER,

*Missionary of the American Board in charge of Hadjin Station, Hadjin, Turkey in Asia.*

"KALA DERE? Yes, I know it," Hagop Agha said. "It is the wildest, most ignorant of all the villages about." Hagop Agha had come up to Fekke from Sis, the ancient capital of the old American kingdom of Cilicia. It is now the seat of the Catholicos, one of the greatest prelates of the Armenia Church. Hagop Agha had come up to Fekke in the mountains to escape the heat of the Sis plain. It was early morning when we left Fekke, climbing down the steep mountain sides, winding along a beautiful mountain stream until we came to the little village, half hidden in its many trees, all laden with walnuts and mulberries. Partway up the mountain slope, it lies in a little valley, and its name, "The Valley of the Castle," implies that at one time a castle crowned some one of the neighbouring peaks. How long Kala Dere, this little hamlet of stone and mud houses, has been standing in this secluded nook of the mountains, no one can tell. There are no records and few legends of the past.

Hagop Hoja, my good interpreter, and I dismounted under one of the shading trees, and you should have watched the women and boys and girls scamper to bring us the cushions and quilts on which they sleep at night, in order that we, the newly arrived guests, might be comfortably seated. Now comes the round of enquiries for one's good health, and vociferous exclamations of praise for the same. As soon as the first round of these inquiries is finished, those desiring to be really polite begin the second. Up comes a lad with a kettle of spring water. This is soon followed by little cups of Turkish coffee which have been in preparation meantime. We are nearly past the preliminaries and can begin to talk about the village. Have they any school? Not now. Some time before they did have a teacher from the old Gregorian Church, but recently there has been no opportunity at all for their boys and girls. The learning of the village consists in the ability of one or two men to read somewhat. Is there a priest? No. Sometimes for weddings or funerals one is imported for the occasion. They have two churches, one in either section of the village, built in the long ago. May we not see one? Yes, and we enter into the little building with the mud floor, and rude, crude altar. Lying in front of the altar are a few old service books in the ancient Armenian tongue, more dead than Hebrew, as far as the people's understanding goes, and perhaps the reading priest may know no more than the people, except to pronounce the words. We suggest they take better care of the few books they do have, and they proceed to think about putting them on a shelf.

By this time there joined us a young student from Tarsus College who, by virtue of being an orphan, had received the blessings of an orphanage training here in Hadjin. We sent him to this his native village for the summer to see if he might not help to lift up these poor people in some way. Leaving the little church, we went over to the other part of the village across a little brook. Hovsep Kehya, perhaps the leading man, was waiting for us at his home. We climbed up a porch built out in front of his house, under the shade of a large tree, and sat down on his cushions for a talk. He said he had some things to say to us, and began to open his heart. He pleaded that there might be sent to his village some men who could lead his people to the light. "Like Simeon," he said, "if I can only see the light come to this village, I can say, 'Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart, O Lord, according to Thy Word, in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.'" "Should a man with a message come to you, where would he live?" I asked. "He can live in my house, eat of my bread, and sleep on my arm," was the answer. But what must I tell him? I know no man that I can send, and where would I find the funds if I find the man?

His wife meanwhile had been busy over a little fire, and in comes a plate of fried eggs placed in the centre of a round, flat board, raised a little from the floor. Some pieces of thin, unleavened bread were on the side, and a dish of the wholesome fermented milk, a native dish called yowort, completed the equipment. The bread is so thin that you tear it in little pieces and make it serve as spoons and knives and forks in dipping from the common dish. For dessert, in comes some ears of corn, roasted over the coals which any who have been at a corn-roast can appreciate. Being hungry, this noonday meal was most acceptable. With a word of prayer that the great longing of our host's heart may be granted and the need of that village met, we left the little house of Hovsep Kehya, and proceeded for a tour of the village. On attempting to present some Bible pictures to some of the children, we were surprised to see them run in fear. It seems that some of the children have been taught to fear all that has to do with reading, schools, and education. We hear loud wails and sobs coming from one house near by, which were explained by saying that a young lad was crying with fear lest these visitors to his village might steal him away to some school, which he had evidently been taught to consider is the worst fate to befall a man.

But passing to the other side of the village, we found two bright boys in quite a different state. This Tarsus student had taught them to read.



and inspired in their hearts a longing for an opportunity at school. Their fathers also were desirous and anxious to help as they should be able. I took their pictures and will try to find some friend to help me provide a place for them in our Academy here at Hadjin. Perhaps in the training of these boys we can find the answer to Hovsep Kehya's prayer.

### Little Armenia.

BY REBECCA G. McNAUGHTON.

During the fall, ten of the eleven out-stations of the Broussa Field were visited by us. Just before Christmas, the rain and cold set in and prevented further travel. One village, namely Senlaz, we had not yet seen, and more than once during the winter we were tempted to make the trip in spite of bad roads, cold, and snow. Word was sent to us, however, that January would not be a suitable time for our visit, as during that month the people are very busy with their olives. Olive raising and silk culture are the great industries in this part of the country.

At last the time came for the trip, March 15th. Spring arrived early this year, and, with a few mild, sunny days and warm rains, the trees burst into bloom. We were greatly anticipating the journey, as the country had been described as very beautiful. Alas, the morning dawned cold and rainy. All through the long day, the curtains of our carriage were drawn down on all sides. The driver, with a companion, filled up the front, and the only sight of the country we could get was an occasional glimpse around the shoulder of one or the other of the men. Instead of the sweet spring odours, we were in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke from eight in the morning, until six in the evening. A stop of an hour at noon for lunch was a little respite, although we could not get out of the carriage on account of the thick mud. The number of cigarettes which a Turkish driver can smoke in a day would be hard to estimate.

We find Senlaz to be another Armenian mountain village like so many other places in the Broussa Field, built high up behind projecting shoulders of rock, and on the sides of a valley behind the hills, with mountains for a background. They were built thus for protection in the early days, when they were surrounded by enemies. A few Armenian families came here several hundred years ago from Armenia, to find refuge from war and persecution. The village now numbers 1,000 families. This is only one of many in this region, so that this part of the country may rightly be called "Little Armenia."

It is a revelation to me to find the people here, and in the other places which we have visited, in such a backward state. Civilization and education have made very little progress. We find scattered congregations without pastors, schools which hardly deserve the name, and a general condition of disaster—enough to quail the

stoutest heart, while it fills one with pity for the few numbers who still hold together in a feeble, discouraged way. Many suffered severe persecution in the early days. They cannot go back to the old Armenian church as it now exists in these places. Their children are sent to the Armenian schools, as there is no other place for them to go, but wherever we visit, we hear that some one of the Armenian teachers is a preacher of infidelity and atheism. This seems to be a phase of the new education which is being spread broadcast in the native schools in these days of liberty and so-called progress.

The condition of things in this village is sadder than in any other which we have visited. The brethren, by earnest effort, had built a commodious chapel. Although not quite finished, they had held services for a month and school for several weeks, when one night the village was aroused by a cry of fire, a serious thing when there is no help, except as the neighbours rally with pails and buckets to help put out the flames. It was the beautiful new chapel, which had been set fire to by those who were the enemies of the cause. No one was ready to help put the fire out; on the contrary, those who came to help, were prevented from saving the chapel and forced to throw the water on surrounding buildings. And now, the one great desire of these people is to have again a place of worship. Is this much to ask, dear Christian people in the homeland?—a cry for a place in which to worship God? In your eyes the house they long to build would hardly be worth the name of a house, much less a House of God. They will make an earnest effort themselves, but they also make a strong plea for help to friends who feel for them and believe in them.

Last evening we climbed the steep hillside above the village and had a wonderful view off over the Lake of Nicia. The site of the old city of Nicia was pointed out to us, and we tried to bring to mind the history of that once famous city where the Christian bishops gathered to frame the creed for the early churches.

Where we stood on the hillside under great spreading trees, there is a holy well, sacred to St. George, the patron saint of Armenia. The ancient story of these once populous cities had passed on, and England and the West now flourish under the Christian faith that here had its birth. The Christian churches of the West have sent us, its heralds, back again to try and revive, here and there, something of the old enthusiasm and devotion which once burnt so brightly.

We are in such sore need of help, we are so few, and the means we have in hand is so pitifully small. Are there not some hearts which will be stirred by the story of the persecuted people of this little village, to send us help, so that we can bid them raise up and build again their ruined church, and once more make the effort to uphold the right and stand firm for God and for those truths which will bring light and life to the people of this land?

## Our Armenian Industries Department.

The very best way of assisting the Armenians is to help them to help themselves. We rejoice, therefore, at every new Industrial development, and long to bring it to the notice of our public. The Industrial report from Ourfa, which we print in these pages, proves the adaptability of these people and the wonderful results which can be

and yet deeply gratifying to know that thousands of women have kept the wolf from the door by their labour when the bread-winners were no more. To be able to keep the little ones alive was a balm to their sad hearts, and work itself, under such circumstances, is an inestimable boon. But thousands more want work, and so, while expressing



Our Industrial Sale Room at 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

obtained by training them to various branches of usefulness. The Orphanage education means much to the nation in the future, both on the spiritual and practical side. From Constantinople, Marash, Aintab, Ourfa, Sivas, Marsovan, Mardin and many other stations, come pathetic appeals for more orders for the beautiful needlework fashioned by the poor women and girls, left destitute, and most thankful are we when the generosity and humanity of our patrons, enable us to respond freely to these calls. The knowledge of our work is growing, but we want to push it on more and more till the number of our patrons is quadrupled, and we are able to send remittances to Turkey which shall gladden the hearts of the recipients and make them really independent of mere charity. We therefore earnestly beg our kind patrons to hold sales of this work among their friends—to show samples of the embroideries, etc., when they can—and, in fact, to do their best to make this Industry known. It will be very worth while from both points of view, for the work is beautiful and the price very reasonable, and our customers return again and again, and often congratulate themselves on having found us out. It is pathetic

deep gratitude for past kindness, we again plead with those who have so many of this world's good things, to remember us when they require



Three Busy Sisters.

wedding, birthday, or Christmas gifts. Parcels on approbation will gladly be sent to those known to us, or with an introduction.

M. H.



## Organization and History of St. Paul's College, Tarsus.

St. Paul's College, with a course of study covering five years, and St. Paul's Academy, with a four years' course, together form the Institute. The Academy was opened in the fall of 1888, only eight pupils being in attendance. The College graduated its first class in June, 1893. That the School met a felt want in these regions is proved by the steadily increasing numbers of its students. Many more would come were there dormitories to receive them. The unquenchable hunger for Christian education in these Apostolic lands is one of the best fruits of the Gospel, and a sure promise of its ultimate triumph.

In the spring of 1885, the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York City, had a conference in Tarsus with the missionary of the American Board who, at that time, had charge of the work in the Cilician Plain. The past glories of the city and its neighbourhood, and the demand now made by the young churches of Cilicia for higher education for their children, were set before the visitor; and, like his ancestors at Boston in 1630, he "began to think upon a College." The result was seen when, in March, 1887, he got a Bill passed through the Legislature of the State of New York organizing "St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus." Dr. Howard Crosby was the first President of the Board of Trustees. After his death Dr. Henry MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University, was appointed President. In November, 1903, the Institute, consisting of its two departments, was formally transferred to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and is now under the control of the Prudential Committee of that Board. Since the lamented death of the Founder, in March, 1893, his widow, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, have generously assisted the School in many ways. In this good work they ask the co-operation of all friends of missions. St. Paul's Academy gives a good preparation for business life to young men who do not wish to take the full course in College, beside the work it does as a preparatory school for those who do. St. Paul's College, as may be seen in its programme of studies, aims to train men thoroughly in all the chief branches of Christian learning. In harmony with the express wish of the Founder, and the views and desires of all the teachers, the College has, as its special object, the preparation of men for entrance to the Theological Seminary at Marash, or the Medical Department of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, or the teacher's desk in the High Schools of the country.

Tarsus, on the river Cydnus, is eighteen miles from Mersine, the port of Cilicia, and is connected by rail with both Mersine and Adana. The buildings of the Institute are situated on high ground in the outskirts of the city, and command

a fine view of the great Plain, and of the long line of the Taurus mountains. The Cilician Gates, the famous Pass through the Taurus 30 miles away, brings the interior of Asia Minor into direct communication with Tarsus. This, and the fact that there is no other college of the American Board for young men within less than six days' journey, make the situation of Tarsus for a school like this, especially favourable.

## Must the Distress Continue?

### GREAT NEED FOR HELP IN TURKEY.

At this time of suffering and deep anxiety and sorrow all over our own land, we feel a certain reluctance in bringing the sorrows of Armenia again before our generous public. And yet it is a matter that will not wait. The Mission letters published in this number, prove how great is the need that still exists for help in almost every district in Turkey. In Adana, Van, and other stations, the people die for want of hospital help—help so cheerfully given when possible, but so inadequate to the wants of such large communities, as Consul Shipley points out in his interesting letter. One's heart almost fails one when thinking how few are the trained workers and how poor and insufficient their tools for such work as they do—how terribly money is wanted at every turn, and how vast is the mass of suffering to be met!

It is wonderful to think of the brave men and women who are battling against such difficulties—never relaxing, never losing their bright faith, comforting, helping, relieving always—the best object lesson this world can give of unselfish and loving service! The orphans, too—such a large army of little pilgrims to be guided in the first stages of their journey through life, and trained for future service to their country! Many of them are of very tender years and must remain with the good missionaries until they can fend a little for themselves. The results given in the Urfa and other Industrial Reports, prove the untold value of thorough training for boys, and what splendid interest is yielded on the money sent out—interest that will increase year by year and will culminate, we pray, in an improved and happier Turkey, whose sons—both Moslem and Christian—will be contented subjects of the great Empire. Truly, "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." We have about 200 orphans on our books, and I confess to being anxious sometimes as to how the large sum due for their maintenance, will be met. Our faith has been justified up to the present, but England is in the throes of the greatest national disaster of our times, and money will be wanted here for feeding its poor little victims! We can but lay our case before those who have been such faithful helpers in the past, and plead not to be forgotten now.

MARY HICKSON, *Hon. Sec.*

## News from Broussa and Neighbourhood.

DEAR FRIENDS,—

Your kind letter of February 9th, with the cheque (for training village girls), from Mr. Peet, have both been received. I wish that I could find words to express my gratitude to the members of the Committee for this generous and timely help. It has come as a great encouragement to our faith, and an incentive to more earnest effort to lift up and revive the work in this needy field.

I shall spend the money as wisely as I can, and send you word from time to time of what I am doing with it. The first village girl I plan to bring to school in Broussa, is the niece of the lame teacher whose picture I sent to you. She seems a bright, earnest girl and I hope will grow up to take her aunt's place as a teacher.

Mr. McNaughton and I plan to take another tour through the field, as soon as spring opens. I can then give them the Good News. The villages are now buried in snow, and as there are no post offices, communication with the outside world is impossible.

You say that the £10 is to be used for cases of distress, as I see best.

There is a great deal of distress in this field and extreme poverty, in a moral and spiritual sense, which I long to relieve.

We have a Y.M.C.A. room in this city, the only place among hundreds of coffee shops where liquor is not sold. Our young men are trying hard to keep it up, but as they are poor, the room is in danger of being closed. A prayer meeting is held every Sunday, and a good class of young men are slowly being attracted there, but it gains its footing slowly. The room is a very large and nice one, and the danger is that it will be given over to a cinematograph, if our young men fail.

I would like much to give them a little help and encouragement, but felt that I must write to you first.

The girls' school is very prosperous, and my sister, Miss Jillson, is very happy in her work. There are about 60 boarders. She has a good corps of native teachers, but no American assistant at present. I give her a little help every day until someone comes out from America.

We have a fine large building in another part of the city, which is vacant at present, but we hope some day a Hospital and Medical Missionary will materialize. As there is no Christian Hospital in the city, we feel that there is a grand opening for such work.

I think I have given you some idea of our condition and our needs. We are working along Temperance lines and have a Society of 44 young ladies.

Our weekly women's prayer meetings are well attended, and we have a class in the Girls' School every Sunday for the poor factory girls, who work

all the week in the silk factories. Their lot is a hard one.

My heart was deeply touched last Sunday afternoon. About 20 of these girls came and sate with our own school girls, taking part in the Sunday School exercises, reciting Scripture verses, and singing. When the classes separated, 11 of the older school girls took the poor girls into different parts of the schoolroom and all were soon earnestly at work—some are learning to read, some know a little, so that the classes are divided according to the need and ability to read. As soon as they can read easily, we give them a Bible. It means much to these poor girls, and a great deal to our own scholars to come close to those who have so little in their lives. Many of the school girls are developing in their character, and give us all great satisfaction.

At Christmas we had a little entertainment and presents for the factory girls, which was a very happy occasion. We are now beginning to think of an Easter exercise, and the girls will begin to learn suitable verses. I am sure that you will pray earnestly that we may be guided and strengthened to do all things according to His will.

Sincerely,

R. G. McNAUGHTON.

## After the Beyrout Bombardment.

A correspondent writes:—During the early anxious hours of the inhabitants of this town, I am told that His Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Cumberbatch, and the French Consul-General were constantly by the side of the Governor, Hazim Bey, planning measures for the preservation of order and the tranquillization of the people. They found in him an energetic and resourceful administrator, and when order was restored they were loud in their praises of him. It seems that the Governor neither ate nor slept until all danger was past, when, with the commander of the Gendarmes, Nazim Bey, the secretary of the Vilayet, Abdulgani Seni Bey, and Camille Effendi Edde, the political agent, he went round the Christian quarters reassuring the people, while he despatched the Mufti, Sheikh Mustapha Effendi Naja, and H.E. Abdulkader Effendi El-Dana to the Moslem quarters to condole with the inhabitants and pacify them.

I must mention, by way of an example, that an English lady, Miss Caroline Findatt, has sent the Governor £20 for the help of the victims; whilst the Bishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of Beyrout, Gerasimus Missaria, sent a circular letter to the Moslem quarters offering in case of need the hospitality of his convents and people to the Mohammedan families, with whom they wished to share their joy or sorrow as countrymen in face of a common enemy. All these measures and sympathy had the desired effect of restoring confidence, although there is still much to be done to help the afflicted among the population.—*Near East.*



## The Stereopticon an Evangelizing Agent.

From all parts of the Turkish Empire we hear reports of opening doors and wider opportunity and more cordial relations between the missionaries and the officials of the Gregorian Church. In many of the villages where we have schools, and in others for which we have supplied teachers, invitations to speak in the village churches are not infrequent.

I have been interested to see whether the stereopticon would not prove, for touring work, a key to wider openings. It was therefore with unusual pleasure that I started out recently for a nine days' trip to the out-stations and villages in the southern part of our field, accompanied by our nine-year-old Edward and the Colporteur of the American Bible Society. Wishing to test the evangelical value of the stereopticon, I took only one set of slides, a choice collection on the life of Christ. We had the feeling that many who would be attracted by the lantern would be indifferent to religious pictures, but in this we were happily and very effectively disappointed. The lectures generally lasted a full hour and held the attention of the audiences almost perfectly. What little disturbances we did experience were due to interest and excitement over the pictures and the acetylene light.

Oolash, our first night, is a large Armenian village, where the people are ignorant and we did not know how they would receive a religious lecture, but we had an audience of 150, mostly of young men. In Manjaluk, one of our out-stations, the people, largely from our own circle, were extremely devout in their attention. On our return trip the people were insistent for another lecture, so we held the Communion service, which had been arranged, and followed it by a lecture to a large crowd, mostly Gregorians, the emphasis being placed on the Lord's Supper and the related scenes of Passion Week.

We spent three days in Gurun—days full of interest but very crowded with work. Sunday morning at 7.30, I preached, held two Communion services—one in each end of the city—and lectured with the stereopticon to 500 people. Monday we made some calls and, in the evening, spoke, in the Gregorian High-School Hall, to 900 men and boys on "Discipleship." The Thursday afternoon, in response to an urgent demand from the women, I lectured twice in succession in the Gregorian Girls' School, once to a crowded room of women, and once to the school girls. In the evening again, in a Gregorian school in a distant quarter, we spoke to 600 men and boys, telling for an hour the story of the life of Christ.

You, who enjoy so much of art and beauty can hardly imagine the effect of these pictures on those who have never seen even a good photograph. Our audiences were, almost without exception, devoutly respectful in their attention. The preacher and I, after half an hour's walk and three-quarters of an hour's ride in the moonlight,

reached the parsonage a little before midnight, tired, but well satisfied with the day's work. The next morning, from 5 to 6, we had a business meeting with the committee of the upper church, and after breakfast started on our three days' horseback journey home.

The Colporteur was busy in the market selling Bibles and preaching—disposing of all he carried on this trip. He is a zealous and useful servant of the Bible Society. Edward and his pony stood their first regular tour very well, improving in health on the journey. I find my total charge to our touring account for this trip, including four lectures on the life of Christ, four on discipleship, to 2,600 people, three Communion services and three sermons, to be about \$6.00. We believe the stereopticon, wisely used, can be not only a valuable educational aid, but also a direct evangelizing agency.

## Affairs in Armenia.

A trustworthy correspondent writes as follows from Bitlis:—"I have visited some twenty-five villages. In nearly all of them night patrols were being kept up for fear of the Kurds. Now about a foot of snow has fallen—the white protection of the villages. Of course, you have heard about the Molakand affair? After two of Kusum Bey's men were shot as they were carrying off booty from a shop in Gol Bashi, the Acting Vali sent stringent orders to have Moussa Bey and his brother captured; but, largely owing, it is said, to the action of the Moush Mutessarif (Sub-Governor), when the soldiers surrounded the Bey's houses at Yevner, the inmates had escaped with all that they had."

From another source I learn that the Government have instructed the Armenians in Moush to buy arms for protection against the Kurds. In my opinion, this policy does not augur well for the peace of the country. Neither the Kurds nor the Armenians should be allowed to carry arms. A well-organized and strong gendarmerie and a few sincere, honest, and liberal officials will suffice to create normal conditions in the Armenian provinces. The arrest of Moussa Bey, the Sheikh of Khizam, and a few ringleaders is earnestly desired by all friends of constitutional Turkey.—*Near East.*

## The Gideons in Turkey.

President Riggs, of Euphrates College, writes, Jan. 19th:—"This is Christmas Day for the Armenians, and I just heard of a new kind of celebration which pleases me very much indeed. A few of them have followed Gideon's Band and have secured a lot of Bibles in Armenian and Osmanli Turkish, and have put them in the *odas* (rooms) of the khans. Both Turkish and Armenian *khandjis* (inn-keepers) have seemed pleased with the idea, and the Turks have been anxious to have the Turkish Bible. But they want to be sure and have it hung up in a bag, so that it may not get soiled." Who said Turkey was slow in adopting Western ideas?—*Orient.*

## Light in the East.

BY MRS. MCNAUGHTON.

The American Collegiate Institute for Girls in Smyrna stands high among the Mission Schools in Turkey for the moral and spiritual training it gives to the young women who come under its influence.

For more than twenty-five years a Society has been kept up which has been called "The Kings' Daughters' Society." Its motto is "Walk as children of Light," and its purpose to bring light into many hearts and lives out here in this Eastern land.

To begin to tell of what this Society of school girls and busy teachers and friends of the work have accomplished, is an impossible task; it has been so much and so varied. I will only try and tell a few of the things which are undertaken. One must remember that money is hard to find, and that those who do the work have small means but large hearts and consecrated lives.

The meetings are held on Friday afternoons after the week's work is over. On one Friday, a Prayer Meeting is held, on the next, a Missionary Meeting or literary entertainment of some kind, while on the third Friday, a Business Meeting is held, when the members form themselves into a Committee of the whole to listen to reports and take up cases of poor families whom the members have found needing help. A new Committee is chosen every month consisting of three members, one of the teachers as Chairman, and girls for helpers, and this Committee attends to the poor cases, visiting in their homes, taking medicine to the sick, food to the hungry, clothing to the needy ones. Sometimes money is given for rent or to buy milk or eggs to an invalid—on rare occasions a little money is advanced to set a man up in business, such as peddling eggs and oranges; or a boy is given a little help in starting a box for blacking shoes.

About forty families receive regular help in these ways. At Christmas and Easter a list of the poor families is made out, and the members of the Society choose a family to whom a basket of good things is carried. All look forward to these annual baskets with great joy. Sometimes an entertainment is planned for the poor people, a picnic or a stereopticon, showing pictures of the Life of Christ. Once they were entertained by a gramophone, a thing which they never forgot. One of the members of the Society is a trained nurse, and after the massacres at Adana, she was sent there by the Society, and rendered invaluable help in the care of the sick and wounded.

This leads me to say that the doctor of the Scotch Mission Hospital to the Jews, where this young girl received her training, has for many years given one afternoon a week to visiting sick patients with some member of the Committee. Medicines are also given at a reduced price, and in the Hospital a bed is supported by the members of the Society and their friends, so that many sick ones are brought from their miserable homes and receive care and help from wise, loving hands.

One cannot over-estimate the benefit which this bed is to the Society. Now you may wonder how money is raised to carry on this work. Much is given by voluntary contribution—gifts from friends are received from time to time—a monthly paper is published by the members which adds to the Treasury and nearly every year a Bazaar is held at Christmas time, in order to replenish the Treasury, which sometimes falls so far short as to be a cause of anxiety to the workers. Not only is this a home missionary society, but every year some help is given in China or Ceylon, and several Armenian Orphan boys and girls have been helped in Van and Kessab and other places.

Those to whom this Society ministers are of every nationality, class, and creed. It is enough that they are poor and needy. Those who minister in Christ's name have in their hearts His own words: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

## Constitutional Turkey and Eastern Armenian Provinces.

BY AN ARMENIAN TRAVELLER.

Those closely acquainted with the real state of affairs prevailing in such Armenian provinces as Van, Mush, Bitlis, etc., under the last days of the old régime, and with the unprecedented severity displayed by the Government during the search for arms in Van, and revolutionary fights in Mush and Bitlis, greeted the proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution as the only relief and the only possible remedy for preventing the extermination—through political persecutions—of the Armenian population in those provinces.

With the advent of a Liberal Government, apparently the old order of things and the racial relations were greatly changed. A stop was put to those harsh persecutions to which the Armenians were subjected, and to that grinding taxation, which, for years, sucked the life-blood of the people, reducing them to abject poverty, from which they would take long years to recover.

It would be quite unfair to deny the fact that three years of Constitutional Government in Turkey have brought a fair amount of security, peace and material recovery to the Armenians. Although in certain districts which lie in the sphere of influence of notorious Koordish brigands, the conditions since May last have been almost as bad as under the Hamidian régime, still, in many districts the Armenian peasants are now quietly sleeping in their homes, which they were unable to do before, for fear of murder. They are safely attending to their agricultural labours, and enjoy, now, more security of life, honour, and property. They are allowed to establish schools and other educational institutions in villages and towns, and these schools are even assisted to a small extent by the Government. National history is freely taught to the Armenian boys—national plays are given on the stage, etc., etc., whereas under the Ex-Sultan, a national song found upon



an Armenian would bring upon him, and sometimes upon his relatives, immense suffering and long imprisonment.

Those who take any interest in the Constantinople Press must be aware how vehemently the Armenian papers are criticising the policy of the Government with regard to the conditions prevailing in Armenian provinces.

Of course I do not mean to say that the Armenians are now living in an earthly Paradise. All I want to be clearly understood, is, that, compared with the black days of Hamidian rule, the Armenians, on the whole, are somewhat better off in every sort of way. As stated above, however, throughout last year some Koordish criminal chiefs, encouraged by the inaction of the local authorities, have been reverting to their old customs of robbing, murdering, and disturbing the peace of the country. During last autumn in the province of Bitlis only, a greater number of men were killed than in any other corresponding period.

One of the unfortunate neglects of the present Turkish Government has been its obvious unwillingness to deal properly with old oppressors, by getting rid of half a dozen Koordish criminals, who, not only are disturbing the normal state of affairs, but are causing a good deal of trouble and anxiety to the local authorities. Justice is undoubtedly being denied to the Armenians in cases where their indisputable ownership of land is claimed by documentary evidence.

Great distress and misery have been prevailing in some districts of Van and Bitlis, such as Spatak, Norduz, Khizan, Modkan, etc., where the local authorities have been unwilling—some say unable, which I do not believe—to protect poor defenceless Armenians against Koordish oppression.

In Modkan, for instance, a mountainous district, immediately west of Bitlis, where there are some thirty-five Armenian villages, with a population of four thousand, wild Koordish mountaineers, looted, in October and November last, most of the above villages, brutally killing several men and women, who were unwilling to give up their winter provisions and house effects. It was upon the outcry of the Armenian Patriarchate and Press at Constantinople, that the Government despatched soldiers and artillery to Modkan to chase the Koords from Armenian villages and prevent further pillaging.

### A Kurdish Federation.

News comes from Van that the Kurds have formed a kind of confederation, the purpose of which is said to be a general conspiracy against the Government. Many leading Kurdish chieftains are taking part in the confederation, and this fact has created great distress in the province. At a time when a Russian army is on the frontier in Persia, a Kurdish uprising might result in terrible consequences. Probably this is why the Ottoman Government is mobilizing on the Persian frontier.

### The Eastern Church.

#### A NEW ARMENIAN CATHOLICOS.

(From our Jerusalem Correspondent.)

At last the Armenian Church has secured her 128th Catholicos. Kevork (George), Archbishop Surenian, Abbot of the Etchmiadzin Monastery, a Russian subject, is now the Primate of the whole Armenian Church. The last Catholicos, Matteos II. (Matthew), "The Iron Prelate," entered into rest in December, 1910. The new Catholicos was lately elected at Etchmiadzin by Armenian delegates from Russia, Turkey, and Persia. On this occasion, for the first time, two additional delegates from Europe and the United States took part in the proceedings. Over three hundred delegates assembled. There were four candidates. Archbishop Surenian received the majority of votes at the first election. Twenty-six of the delegates left Etchmiadzin before the first election. They represented Armenian, a late Patriarch of Constantinople. Ascertaining that it would be impossible to secure his appointment, they did not remain. Surenian speaks Armenian, Russian, French, and German. He was formerly Professor of History at headquarters. The Tsar has approved of his election, but the date of his consecration, which is necessary in the Armenian Church, has not yet been announced.—*Guardian*.

The March number of *Armenia*, published in New York, has several articles of interest, among them one by Prof. A. D. Hagopian, of Robert College, on "The Situation in Constantinople"; one by Mr. Vahan Kürkjian on "The Armenian Benevolent Union"; a sketch of the work of a rising young Armenian sculptor in San Francisco, Haig Patigian; and a description by Mgr. Malachia Ormanian of some efforts toward union as between the Armenian Church and other churches.—*Orient*.

President Christie, of St. Paul's College at Tarsus, spoke to the students and teachers of the Syrian Protestant College on "The Sudan." On his visit he penetrated to within four degrees of the equator. Those who know our friend need not to be told how interesting was his address. Those who do not know him should make a journey to Tarsus! It would be time well spent! At the community prayer meeting he made the address, illustrating the assigned topic, "The Law of True Greatness," by lessons from the life of General Gordon, whom he was privileged to know, and whose work in the Sudan he has just witnessed marching on.

A new Conversation Guide in eight languages has appeared, compiled by Mr. Z. D. S. Papazian, and printed by H. Matteosian. For anyone who wishes a short cut to conversation in English, Turkish, Greek, Armenian, Russian, French, German and Italian, this book should prove helpful.

## Salient Features of the Year's Work at Euphrates College.

WITH 802 pupils and 42 teachers, the great routine work of the year has been carried through successfully, and left its mark. But little can be said of this most important fact.

A winter of unprecedented severity brought great privations to the people, including our pupils and teachers. College was repeatedly suspended owing to blockading snows. An outbreak of measles in the winter necessitated the closing of schools for two weeks and more, and cholera in the summer delayed the opening of the present

terest and earnestness shown during the year. It has been a serious problem for some years to maintain a vital religious life among pupils, whose homes are feeling the influence of the incoming tide of infidelity and irreligion, that has followed the political upheaval. This year there has been a strong interest in religious things. A delegation to the meeting of the World's Student Christian Federation in Constantinople, and helpful services culminating on the day of prayer, have helped toward a thorough awakening.

Turkey is kept in a state of unrest by recent developments. No one can predict the outcome of present changes; but the new liberty has opened great possibilities for intelligent Christian leadership. College men are the men of the hour, and the sense of opportunity has sobered and strengthened many of the students. Meanwhile the Government, from a semi-hostile attitude, is arriving at an attitude of appreciation and confidence in the College.

If the present campaign for funds is successful there seems to be no limit to the opportunity of the College for influencing the country for Christ. But the struggle is, after all, primarily a spiritual one. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest" for spiritual power, as for more funds and more workers.

Very earnestly yours,

HENRY H. RIGGS.

44; Oak Street, Hyde Park, Mass.



Harpoot Orphans Washing Clothes.

term for a month. But neither disease entered the College, and the health of the students has been good.

Poverty among the people, famine prices, and lack of industrial confidence have made this a hard year for all. The College has had to seriously curtail its expenses, even to cutting down some salaries, already too small, and doing without much-needed equipment. The teachers, in spite of inadequate salaries, are standing by the College at great sacrifice. Their loyalty is cheering.

The year has, however, been one of efficient work. Teachers and pupils have shown gratifying earnestness and devotion. The curriculum has been raised materially, and the standards for admission are still more rigorously upheld than ever, as the College can afford to train only those who give good promise of future Christian leadership. Unusually hard work has been demanded from Managers, Faculty, and students, and all have responded loyally.

Most gratifying of all has been the religious in-

Recent advices from Beirut suggest a deeper and wider suffering from the Italian assault on Turkey than complacent readers of the very monotonous war news would suspect. The Italian commanders have declared coal contraband of war, and since the Italians have complete naval command of the Mediterranean, they are able to prevent the landing of fuel at any of the ports of Asia Minor and Syria. The gas company of Beirut is already out of coal and can make no gas, which deprives the city of light, and the situation of this public corporation is only a reflection of the plight which is already causing great distress in private families. Winter in Beirut is severe, and in Asia Minor ports still more rigorous, and the poor of those cities and their environs are already experiencing agonies from the cold. All commerce, moreover, is seriously impeded. The lighthouses are all out along the Mediterranean coast, as along the Adriatic, and the port towns are in such fear of bombardment from the Italian fleet, that nobody has heart to push business.—*Orient*.



## Report of Hospital Work.

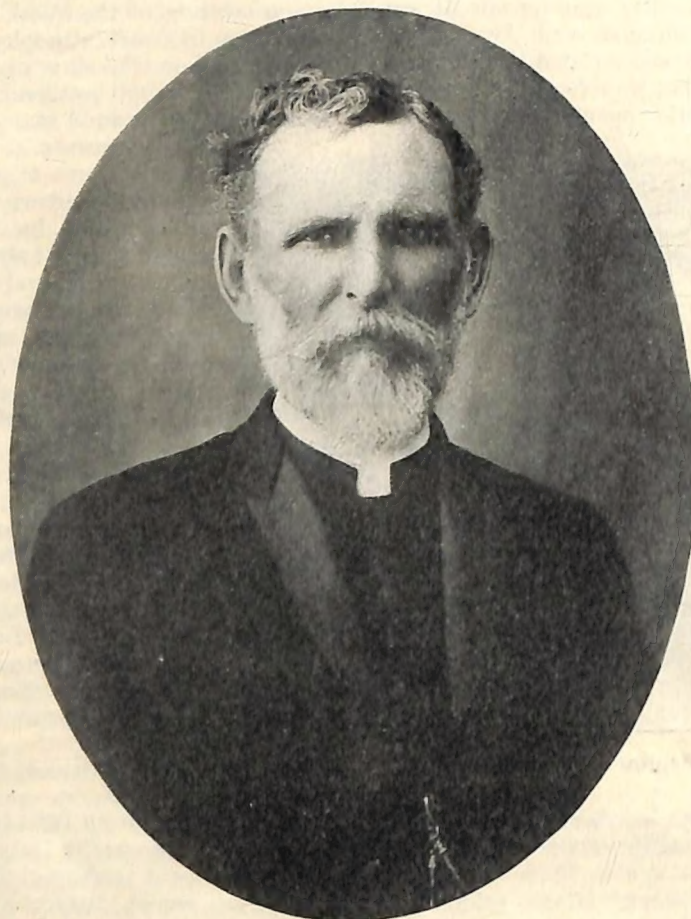
**H.M. Vice-Consul Avalon Shiply writes from Adana to Dr. Haas:—**

I am leaving Adana to-morrow after a stay of only ten days, and, before going, I should desire to add my appreciation of your hospital here, and of the work which you and Miss Davies are carrying on, to that of all the people I have met and talked with about them.

Short as my stay has been, it has not been too short to make it very evident to me how necessary such an institution is. The most casual observer could not fail to detect in the streets the presence of all manner of diseases, to combat which no serious effort has hitherto been made. I am informed that over one in every three persons suffers from malignant eye trouble, and that very few of the population are free from the scourge of malaria, which is so terrible in its effects as to make cholera, typhoid, dysentery, etc., appear mere trifles.

The extreme need of a hospital is therefore indubitable, but not only of a hospital, but of a properly organized and properly kept one. In the United States and in England one abstains from saying of a hospital that it is clean, because such a remark, by its imputation of a possible contrary, would be an insult. In the interior of Turkey one has not made it, because it would not have been true. The sight of your wards and rooms was, therefore, most delightful to me.

No one who does not know what constant work and constant supervision is needed to keep an ordinary house clean and in order in this country, can quite realise what Miss Davies and yourself have accomplished. Cleanliness is an exotic among these peoples, and its importation is difficult, and its growth slow, and it speaks most highly for your organization that I noticed nothing



Rev. W. N. Chambers, of Adana.

on entering your rooms which could offend the most delicate sense, and for your tact and influence that you have maintained your patients well disposed, though clean.

Your hospital, however, has one great drawback. It is much too small, I think you will agree with me. And I am very sorry that you are hampered by the want of funds. If it could only be brought home to the people of the United States and Great Britain what excellent work your hospital is doing, and what need there is for one five times the size in this district, I am sure that money would be forthcoming.

I should like to point out one direction in which I consider that work most important, namely, bringing the Moslems and the Christians into closer touch with one another, and convincing the former that the distinction between the different religions of this country which they have been taught to believe in rendering assistance no longer exists in practice, that we look upon those in need of help to whatever creed they may belong with the

same eyes of sympathy.

From the Christian's point of view it will be of immense value to have Turks share a hospital with them. Kindly feelings are bred of common sufferings which one day may prove the salvation of many an Armenian. This letter has become much longer than I intended that it should be, and yet I have not said one half that I feel on the subject.

One of my chief regrets in leaving Adana will be that I shall not have the pleasure of co-operating locally with you in the work. But you may rest assured that I shall not lose my interest in it. In sending you herewith a small donation, allow me to wish you and Miss Davies

that success that you are so ardently striving after and so richly deserving.

**Mrs. McNaughton, of Broussa, writes:—**

Our hospital has not materialized, but we are hopeful. It is a good subject for prayer.

**Miss L. Bond, of Van, writes:—**

Post came bringing your precious gift of £30 for the hospital. Dr. Ussher is very busy, and has asked me to write and thank you for it. Our hearts are filled with gratitude to you and the kind friends who are so good to us. Our position is very serious, but we know the Lord will provide, if He wishes His work among the sick to go for-

the poor thing home at once, and asked her why she did not tell us. "Oh," said she, "I was afraid I would lose my work, and then the children would have no bread to eat." I am glad to say she is all right, but the troubles and poverty of these poor creatures around us are very great.

Many thanks for kind sympathy and help.

In a letter from Van thanking us for the donation of £30 on behalf of the hospital there, Dr. Reynolds writes:—"We are all so thankful to have this help toward keeping the hospital running and open to the poor, who are not able to pay for the help they need. Helping the sick poor seems the most Christ-like of any form of assist-



Interior of Hospital, Marsovan.

ward. The cold here is very severe, and poverty and distress is very great among the poor. The problems in our work are very great sometimes; for instance, at present, we have a poor old woman in hospital who slipped and broke her arm. It has been re-set, and put up in splints, and we told her she could go home. The poor thing cried bitterly, and begged to stay. It appears she lives all alone, has no husband or child, and she has managed to earn a few piastres for herself by bread-making. Now her arm is broken, she will not be able to work, and we cannot find it in our hearts to turn her out when there is no provision to keep her from starvation. Last week, one of our washerwomen had a miscarriage in the night, and the next morning came and did her work, for three days, when just by accident we heard about it. Dr. Ussher wished to send

ance, and it would be quite impossible to accomplish what should be done in that line, but for such donations from friends outside the Board's constituency. There is a good deal of sickness now, though the mild weather diminishes somewhat the suffering of those who are without fuel."

**Miss Annie Davies, of Adana, writes:—**

Miss Johnston has arrived safely, and we are so glad to have her. I believe she is just the one for us, and is fitting into the life and work here beautifully. Thank you all very much for enabling us to have her; it really is a great burden lifted from my shoulders, to feel there is someone to take up the hard work, as she is doing. We have now come to the last week of Dr. Chambers before he leaves us for his furlough. We shall so miss his kindly advice and help, but glad he is



going for his sorely needed rest. We are hoping great things from his visit to England. May it mean very much more interest is awakened in the Hospital and its work, for we badly need help. I hope many opportunities will open for him to tell out the needs here.



Nurse Davies, taken at bedside of Moslem, who came with fearful eyes. Sight of one had gone when he came in. Doctor hopes sight of other is saved.

#### Miss Johnston, of Adana, writes :—

I must enclose a little note to you in Miss Davies'. I have been intending to write ever since I arrived, but somehow time flies so quickly. Miss Frearson, I believe, wrote you about our journey; it was indeed delightful, and one was almost sorry when it was over. I was, at least, very sorry when I had to say good-bye to Miss Frearson and Miss Ash. It seems as though I have known Miss Frearson all my life; it made such a difference having her. I had a very warm welcome at Adana, and found everyone exceedingly kind. At the hospital I had a pleasant surprise, for I did not expect to find it nearly so nice and so far advanced, and Dr. Haas and Miss Davies are splendid. Surely they are the right persons in the right place, and I trust that I will indeed be a help to them, although at first one feels so helpless until one gets into the ways of the people, etc., and not being able to talk to them makes it hard, but I am just trusting that God will enable me to grasp the language quickly, so that I can be a help to Miss Davies and the people. I know I have your prayers, and I appreciate them deeply.

#### Rev. J. C. Martin, of Urfa, writing on April 5th, says :—

Your letter to Miss Foreman and also the £30 cheque voted by the Committee for the Urfa Orphanage have come to hand. Needless to say, we are very thankful for this generous contribution to help us out of debt, and to relieve us

from the necessity of dropping some four orphans for lack of sufficient support.

The destitution and poverty here in Urfa exceeds anything I have yet seen anywhere—in Turkey or elsewhere. Owing to the destruction of crops by grasshoppers, and the almost total loss of flocks and herds caused by the severe winter a year ago, the people are doubtless worse off than they have been in former years. The Syrian part of the population appear to be more destitute than the Armenians. Their lives were spared in massacre times, but as to their possessions they shared the same fate as their Armenian neighbours. I sometimes think that theirs is an even harder fate than that of those who met a terrible, but yet sudden death. A branch of the handkerchief work was recently opened among the Syrian women. This gives a measure of relief, I am glad to say, but it comes far short of meeting the need. The crops thus far look good on the Haran plain, but even now grasshoppers are appearing in large numbers.

*"I have loved thee with an everlasting love, with lovingkindness have I drawn thee."*—JER. xxxi. 3.

He stooped to bless.

And, stooping, raised us: and the tenderness  
Which looked in pity on a world of sin

Long years ago,

Still waits in love to call the nations in,

Till all shall know

How man may rise in Him to holiness,

Because He stooped so low.

A. R. G.

*"I bear the lamp my Master gave to me,  
Burning and shining must it ever be,  
And I must tend it till the night decay;  
Till the day break and shadows flee away!"*

*"He maketh all things good unto His own;  
For them, in every darkness, light is sown;  
He will make good the gloom of this my day,—  
Till the day break and shadows flee away."*

#### A NEVER-FAILING PROMISE.

Knock! God can open doors. He is, as the Moslems say, "the Great Opener." He opens the lips of the dumb to song, the eyes of the blind to sight, and the prison house to the captive. He opens the doors of utterance and entrance for the Gospel. He opens graves and gates, the windows of heaven and the bars of death. He holds all the keys of every situation. He opens and no man can shut. He shuts, and no man can open. God, the Opener, is not on the outside, but on the inside of the barred doorway. "Knock and it shall be opened."—S. M. ZWEMER.

## Orphans.

### Miss Salmond, Marash, writes :—

Many thanks for your last letter of January 5th. I wish the time would soon come when we shall not have to write of need at all. Of course our orphans will remain in need for some time to come. I wonder often how you all feel about the future of this land; it seems so impossible for us here to form a right opinion at all. We are thankful for the open winter we are having so far, and that wheat is not so very high. Just now I wish I could tell you of all the social gatherings we have had, and of the pleasant intercourse we have with our native friends. I feel I want to do so much more always, and yet I think I work up to the last limit of my ability and am so grateful for the health I have. God is good.

I wish I could thank the dear friend who thought of giving our orphans a treat of £5 worth—splendid!

We shall have another picnic when the days are a bit longer. This is the first time that I have received any such sum from my own land. I told you that one of my old boys in Smyrna, now in New York, sent me that sum for Christmas and we killed the "fatted sheep," and sang joyfully.

Markarid Hevzian, who was installed into this work in 1896, feels she must go to America. She was widowed some eight years ago, and her boys, one by one, have gone; and now, oh! I feel very badly about it, for she is such an efficient mother, but I sympathize with her heart's desires.

### Mrs. McNaughton writes :—

Miss Kaprelian is teaching the village women to weave, and I shall put the 6s. with what we have here gathered and tell her to buy thread for the looms.

### Miss Frearson, writing from Aintab, says :—

I do not remember when we had so many applications about children who are entirely orphaned—some with only a blind grandfather—some with no one.

And further :—

The need is very great, although foods are a little cheaper, and we hope may be all the summer. Still the very poor have nothing left in their homes!

### Miss N. E. Sears, writing from Aintab Boys' Orphanage, says :—

Many thanks for the money—total £T.64.90. I received word from Dr. Merrill of its arrival in Constantinople. I am so glad you saw Miss Frearson. It is lovely to have Miss Frearson back again; she seems to have been away years. She is certainly much better for the change; she has lost that very tired look. The last year must have been very hard with the two Homes. If the Homes were under the same management like Miss Salmond's, one could do it, but being different, it made it hard. However, I am glad to have been able to relieve her of this one. It is indeed a great privilege to be counted worthy to have a big share in this great work. Day by day I am learning more and more of Him who has called me. I

shall never forget the precious companionship of our Loving Saviour during the days I was so ill, and I trust the lessons learnt in those days may prove a blessing to the children. Your children all send salaams to you. No. 4, Ephram, has a swollen face, which I hope will soon pass. Just now he is helping me; he is so quick and willing. The others are all well.

### Miss S. W. Orvis, of Talas (Cesarea), writes :—

Your letter under date of January 5th, reached me safely, and a few days later the money (£20) which you sent came to hand through Mr. Peet's draft. I cannot tell you how much I thank you for this generous gift to help the orphans and those in need.

The little orphan girl from Deverik, of whom I wrote you last spring, is in school again this year, and we are glad to have this money so that we may use a part of it for her. Then we have taken two or three other girls—orphans who need help. Here they can be educated and trained so that they may go out to help their people.

There is a needy family here who are most worthy of help. The father was killed, stabbed by a Turk, while he was working in his mill one day. The wife, a frail, delicate woman, was prostrated, by the shock when he was brought home, dead. She was left without any support for herself and her two small children, one a baby. Not strong enough to do heavy work, she tried to get sewing and mending. But it has been a hard struggle all the time. Yet she is brave and her faith is strong, so she keeps her two boys and cares for them as best she can, training them as only a true Christian mother can. We want to give her a little of this money to help buy food and clothing. Would you not be glad to send her a few pounds every year?

Thank you for your help for those in need.

The proposition of the Armenian Evangelical Church that a hall, to be used for school examinations, lectures, social gatherings, and Y.M.C.A. meetings, be erected on a site which the congregation has offered to buy and give for the purpose, and to be called the Shattuck Memorial Hall, should not be abandoned. Friends of Miss Shattuck have given £150 for the building, and the remainder of the £800 necessary can, and will be, secured, if the friends of the splendid work which Miss Shattuck built up in Ourfa, will but rally to the support of the undertaking.

### Constantinople Exhibition, 1913.

A British syndicate has secured the concession for the organization and management, under Ottoman auspices, of an International Industrial and Commercial Exposition in Constantinople in 1913. It was originally intended to have an Anglo-Ottoman Exposition; but this project has been abandoned, and it is now announced that all foreign nations will be officially invited to take part.



## Industrial Work at Ourfa.

### Boys' Industrial Department.

The Report of the American Industrial Institute, Ourfa, Turkey, for 1911, signed by Rev. F. H. Leslie, has reached us. It tells of the havoc made and the suffering caused by the terrible winter of 1910-11, when all business was suspended for six weeks and labourers and tradesmen were thrown out of employment—nearly all the olive orchards destroyed, and over 100,000 sheep and goats perished. Later, nearly the entire wheat crop was destroyed by locusts. It must take years to recover from such a visitation and all branches of industry have suffered. The equipment of the

selves. Of the forty boys in the shops twenty-six are from the Orphanage and the others from the city. Each boy is trained to do all the work of his trade, both by hand and machine, which makes him doubly competent. They are required to keep up their school studies, also, which include Turkish, Armenian, English, the study of the Bible, with reading, writing, and memory work, in the Orphanage night school.

To put these shops on a self-sustaining basis, more equipment in the way of tools and machinery is needed. The little flour mill, with which all the flour used by the orphanage is ground, could



City of Ourfa.

Industrial Institute includes a carpenter's, a machine, an ironsmith's and a tailor and shoe shops, and the closing months of the year found all well supplied with work. This shop work training is so beneficial to the boys, that, their course finished, they are able to secure good positions and higher wages than the ordinary workmen. Two brothers who graduated from the school are now earning from five to seven liras (£4 10s. to £6 10s.) a month, and another brother is in charge of the shops at the American Mission Industrial Work at Mardin. A good carpenter is doing excellent work at Aleppo, and another has a shop of his own, and is doing well. Yet another, from the tailor's shop, has a business of his own at Kessab, and five graduates are in Central Turkey College, Aintab. The boys are allowed a small wage when in the shops, which accumulates, and is paid them when they graduate. These earnings are sufficient to give them a good start in life in the trades for which they have prepared them-

be made to pay all the expense of operating power for all the machine work, by custom grinding for people of the city, with a more powerful engine than is now in use, and other equally strong examples could be given of the advantage of a better equipment.

Some of the more promising boys will be sent to other schools for more advanced training, in order to fit them to become efficient and trustworthy foremen.

The great advance in the cost of provisions and the loss of the wheat crop on the mission farm seriously increased the year's cost of management. The addition made last summer would provide accommodation for several more orphans, could their support be secured—a consummation devoutly to be wished! There is good reason to expect that these boys, because of their special religious, moral, and practical training, will prove true and faithful Christian workers, whether in the army surrounded by Moslems, or at the work-

bench among their own people, and the money and care bestowed upon them now, will have large results in the future. In the summer the boys are given a two-weeks' outing in a vineyard, four miles north of the city.

### Women's Industrial Department.

The following is a verbatim copy of the Report of this department of the work:—

Soghomon Effendi Kanadjian has had charge of the Women's Industrial Department since Miss Shattuck's death in 1910. This department gives us greater encouragement than any other branch of our work. Right through this trying year, when

women paid. In the headquarters a certain number of young girls are trained in needlework, under the direction of skilled needlewomen. One of the conditions of a learner, is, that she must be able to read the Bible; if not, she must spend half a day learning to read and the other half at needlework. In this way our Women's Industrial has enabled more than 500 persons to learn to read the Bible intelligently.

### Agricultural Work.

The part of the industrial work at Ourfa which has been least developed, is the farming industry. This is an important part of the work because agricultural development is greatly needed in



A Temple at Ourfa.

strong men were sitting idle in their homes, the women were plodding away at embroidery work and keeping "the wolf from the door."

We are grateful to our friends in Belfast and London who have enabled us to give work to our women, and, at the same time, to provide employment for 327 new workers this year. Only those of us who have been on the spot can understand what this means to our poor people. The numbers of workers regularly employed are as follows:—

In Ourfa .....	1,950
In Garmooch .....	300
In Biridjik .....	110
In Adayaman .....	120

The most of the work is done in the workers' homes but the department owns a headquarter's building in the city to which the women bring their work on certain days, and after the devotional exercises the work is carefully inspected and the

Turkey. Agriculture, when scientifically pursued, becomes one of the greatest sources of material wealth and prosperity (as it is in America). Turkey has vast areas of fertile soil that can be made to yield great wealth if properly cultivated. There is nothing of an industrial nature that the people need more to be taught than the proper cultivation of the soil. The mission farm should be provided with a proper equipment of farm implements, stocked and operated as an agricultural school, a department of the Industrial Institute. Though a smaller farm nearer the city could be much more profitably worked than the great tract of land of variable fertility, located six hours' carriage drive from the city, which the mission now owns, even this farm, with all the disadvantages, if properly worked, can be made to yield sufficient income to provide the entire food supply of the orphanage. With the exception of two years, when there was a crop failure, this farm has furnished all the wheat used



by the orphanage, even with the very primitive methods of cultivation now in use. The land has been worked on shares by the Arabs of the two villages in which Miss Shattuck purchased a half interest. The station furnishes the seed and receives one-half of the crop after the Government tax of one-eighth has been paid. In 1911 locusts destroyed the entire grain crop. The entire equipment of machinery for working this large tract of nearly nine hundred acres of land consists of one American walking plough, one home-made plough, one harrow, and one "Woods" binder!! Two young men from the Orphanage have regularly aided the Arabs to harvest the crop. The plan for the future is to divide the land—a certain portion to be allotted to the Arabs to work as they have in the past—and the remainder to be worked by the older boys from the orphanage, or Armenian farmers, by the use of American machinery and methods under the direct supervision of the mission.

In closing we wish to express our deep gratitude for the letters and gifts from friends in America, England, and Switzerland, who have thus given such regular and substantial proof of their interest in the Orphanage and Industrial Work of the American Mission at Ourfa.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. LESLIE,

*Ourfa Missionary.*

### What "Friends" Stand for in Constantinople.

At a recent Meeting for Sufferings, reported by the *Friend*, a minute was read from the Constantinople Monthly Meeting expressing gratitude for the recent visit of Georgina King Lewis.

Georgina King Lewis said she had spent a few weeks in Constantinople, and thought the Meeting would be interested to hear what "Friends" stood for in that city. She spoke in terms of great appreciation of the work of our Friend Ann Mary Burgess. She and her helpers had recently lived through two revolutions, more massacres of Armenians, an earthquake, and a fire which she supposed was equal in extent to the Great Fire of London—enough to test the nerve of a strong man. At the time of the massacres of Armenians, she had done her utmost to save these persecuted people, and when the streets all round the mission were guarded by officials, A. M. Burgess had taken the Armenians through the barriers one by one. When the Turkish officials tried to separate her from her Armenian friend, and send the latter to prison, she insisted that if they sent the Armenian to prison they would have to send her too, but the Turkish officials seemed afraid to touch her; and so she got many Armenians away to places of safety. During the earthquake the head of almost every minaret in the city fell, and our "Friends" at the Mission were the means of rescuing some Turks from the ruins of their houses. The Turks showed their gratitude afterwards in the love and devotion with which they worked successfully to save the

mission buildings, when all the district round was devastated by fire. Thanks to these efforts, the mission was not even scorched, and stood alone among the ruins. Among all these anxieties, A. M. Burgess has continued to give attention to the industrial work, which produces four or five thousand pounds a year. Friends know the beautiful work done at the mission. Nearly all the designs originate with our Friend, who also, owing to lack of workers, has to manage the business as well. Her meetings are very remarkable, and are attended chiefly by young men students of different nationalities. That is the one place where there is no difficulty in getting a congregation. Some instances of the spiritual good done by the mission were cited. Ann M. Burgess left her meetings entirely open for anybody to speak, and she had never had that liberty abused. G. K. Lewis felt that "Friends" might thank God and take courage for what they stood for in Constantinople. The effect of all this strain and effort was noticeable on the health of our Friend and her helpers at the mission; A. M. Burgess was severely overworked, and G. K. Lewis hoped Friends would bear her up in prayer and with financial support, and also try to persuade some suitable young "Friends" to go out and share in the work.

William S. Clark said that the mission had impressed him as being carried on exactly as Friends would have it done.

Samuel N. Holmden spoke of Ann M. Burgess's industry and devotion to the work, and told how she made opportunities in her short holidays in England to visit the South Kensington Museum to get ideas and designs for the industrial work.

E. Wright Brooks drew attention to the need for some more money, and warmly commended this mission to the attention of Friends.

Mary A. M. Allen added a few words of appreciation of the work at the mission, and the devotion of our Friends there.

**CROP PROSPECTS IN SMYRNA.**—Some seasonable rains have fallen during the past fortnight, materially improving the crop prospects of this province. But the rainfall is much short of the average, and further rains will be necessary during the next two months. A warm and dry spring would tell heavily on the eventual output of all agricultural products, especially on the grain crops and the vineyards.

The only industries of Syria, or at least of that part of Syria of which Beyrout is the centre, are silk, the exploitation of some mills (flour and oil), the manufacture of soap and of "Oriental" cloth, and agriculture. As regards the latter, it is still in its infancy. This is noticeable even in the cultivation of olives. Many peasants are unable to make any profit out of their olives because, owing to antiquated methods, a large portion of the oil is lost in the crushing process. Figs are one of Syria's best known products, and excellent apricots are grown there.

### Cyrus Hamlin.

The life of a pioneer is always thrilling. For there is in the stuff of which pioneers are made, the quality that thrills. The Huguenot stock put iron into the blood of the farmer's boy in Maine, who so unexpectedly stood before kings in his after life. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his cousin Hannibal was Vice-President of the United States. A prophetic soul could have written the future of the boy, who, when given seven cents for gingerbread and missions, gave it all for missions. One who had to work as hard to earn an education as did Cyrus Hamlin, was providentially fitted to show others how to earn an education; and the Bowdoin college student who could construct a steam engine that really worked, when there had never yet been one seen in the whole State of Maine, was father to the man who constructed the famous bakery, the beer-barrel laundry, and Robert College.

Seldom has it been the fortune of Constantinople to have a missionary with so wide a range of interests. Suffering and need appealed to him on all sides, whether in the ignorance and degradation of a people, or in the wounded Crimean soldier; in the anathematized and boycotted evangelical, or in the victim of cholera in the gutter; in the dog on the Maine farm, or in the poor student trying to earn an education. Though sent out primarily to do educational work, he delighted in preaching, did no little literary work, helped in the building of church buildings at Brousa, Bardizag, Rodosto and a dozen other places, played the part of a medical missionary before there were any such, and proved the value of industrial training against the conservatism of his colleagues, and of a college education for Orientals against the conservatism of mission secretaries. He was on intimate terms not only with the ministers and ambassadors in Constantinople, but with the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Kinnaird, and others in England; and his opinion on political questions was highly valued. Whether as a missionary of the American Board, as President of Robert College, as a Professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, or as President of Middlebury College, his executive and constructive ability were conspicuous. Coupled with this was that other "saving grace," a keen sense of humour. His ability as a story-teller was known far and wide, and he saw the humorous side of a situation as soon as any one, and lived longer for it.

His later years of retirement at Lexington were by no means years of idleness. He was frequently called upon to make addresses in the interests of missionary work; and at the request of his children, wrote his autobiography, "My Life and Times," which brings up to a much later date the narrative of his earlier work, "Among the Turks."

On August 2nd, 1900, he was present at a farewell service in Boston for several missionaries sailing for Turkey, and offered prayer. From

there he went to Manchester-by-the-Sea, to a Hamlin family reunion; and from there on August 8th to Portland, Me., where he gave an address at the celebration of "Home Week." That evening he breathed his last. In view of his life-work for the peoples of this country, it was eminently fitting that Armenians should carry his body to its last resting-place, and that Armenians should erect a monument over his Lexington grave. But the truer monument to his indomitable zeal for the Christian training of the Orient stands in masonry above the Castle of the Conqueror on the Bosphorus, in the building that bears his name. Had he lived till January 5th, 1911, he would have been one hundred years old; but he has passed to where time has no further meaning, and has received his reward for faithful labour.—*Orient*.

### On the Trail of the Hittites.

What with the Germans at work at Boghaz Keuy, and the British Museum digging at Carchemish, and now Professor J. Garstang starting in at Sakje Geuzi for a British Committee, the world should soon be able to obtain a far better idea of the Hittites than it has hitherto possessed. This latest excavating project is under the auspices of the Hittite Excavations Committee, on which stand out prominently the names of Sir Edwin Pears, of Constantinople, and Professor A. H. Sayce. The honorary treasurer is Mr. Robert Mond, and the bankers of the fund, Lloyds Bank, Regent Street Branch, London. The Committee hopes to secure £500 for immediate use, and £2,000 a year to spend in investigating the remains of Hittite civilization in Asia Minor and Northern Syria. The site selected for commencing work is the great mound at Sakje Geuzi, one day's journey west of Aintab and four days east of Adana. Professor Garstang has already been at work here, and has discovered a palace with a sculptured portico. The committee proposes to commence excavations in earnest here this fall. This point lay on the great trade route between the southern Hittite capital, Carchemish, and the northern, at Boghaz Keuy, by way of the Cilician Gates. The committee hopes to find here the coveted but elusive bilingual inscription.

Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, ex-Deputy for Adrianople, has made provision in his will that his large and valuable library, consisting mainly of works on philosophy, shall go at his decease to Robert College.

On March 21st an entertainment was given in the Tarsus College by the women of the Protestant Church, under the leadership of Mrs. M. P. Rogers. The programme consisted of a stereopticon lecture on America by Mrs. Rogers, piano solos, vocal sextette, fancy club swinging, and songs by a boy choir. Aside from these college entertainments and meetings, there are no similar meetings of a public and uplifting nature in Tarsus.



## Interesting News from the Field.

### Orphan Family at Everek.

As the busy days, weeks, and months slip by, we are reminded of the fact that some time has passed since we reported to our co-workers across the seas. We deeply appreciate your loving interest in behalf of the perishing ones of Turkey, and we know that God appreciates it much more, and that His heart is made glad when He sees His children reaching out after the lost by their prayers and offerings.

We feel, as the days go by, that giving up home and friends, and "burying" yourself as some say in a foreign land, is not throwing away one's life as so many friends in the Homeland think. No, never! It is finding life and joy and sharing it with those who know it not. Everywhere are hungry hearts, who long for the very rest that the Gospel of Jesus brings. This field is ripe for the Gospel, and we must thrust in the scythe, and reap. God is blessing our efforts to reach the people through house-to-house visitation, meetings, etc. In this work there are many little incidents which would interest our friends could they come along with us. Such hungry and responsive hearts we find! It is a very common thing to be invited into different homes as we pass along the streets, and soon the neighbour-women gather in and listen attentively as we read and talk to them of Christ, and their need of Him. Oh, that the Spirit may work in the hearts of those who hear the Word, that it may bring forth fruit to His glory.

Our weekly meetings among the women are very interesting and largely attended. We are having them in different homes every week, and we praise God that quite a number of Gregorian homes are open to us. A few weeks ago, we had one in the home of the married daughter of a Gregorian priest who is stationed here.

Our family of over one hundred orphans are well, with few exceptions. These children respond quickly to training. We watch with profound interest the growth and transformation of the children admitted to the Orphanage. To feed and clothe them is good, but to lead them to Christ, develop character, and open to them a future of usefulness, is much better, and brings manifold reward. There is such a need of Christian leaders! So many churches are without pastors. We long to see at least some of them stepping into the ranks of that large number of teachers, preachers, and leading Christian workers, who were so brutally slain on the altar of Moslem fanaticism a few years ago. For some time we have been bearing a heavy burden because of our present financial condition. Although we have endeavoured to use the utmost economy, our expenditure has exceeded our income, and we are in need of immediate

help. Do not think that we do not appreciate all you have done, or that we do not think it "big" enough, because we are continually asking for more. Someone has said "It is not a question of what we, as the Church of God, or as individuals, are doing for the field, but it is a question of what we are able to do. Our *ability* measures our *responsibility*." We feel confident that the great need has only to be known and understood by "God's Stewards" to find a prompt remedy. Since you are not here to see with the actual eye, we hope you will make use of imaginary powers to get a new vision of the masses in this land for whom Christ died, and that it may stir your hearts to *pray, to give, or to go*, as the Lord may lead you, for He surely wants your help on one or more of these lines.

Yours in glad service,

KATHARINE BREDEMUS.

### Industrial Work at Kessab.

I come to a matter I scarcely like to mention, but I feel I must do so, so I will, knowing that if you can do it, you will, and if you cannot, you will not blame me for mentioning it. It is about cotton thread to keep my Kessab looms going during the winter. When the letter came, I sent the order on to Mr. Bride to see what would be the cost of filling it. His estimate is that fifty pounds (£50) will do it. With this thread, the work of the looms can go on, and we can gradually, after I get back, get the money for the cloth woven and it can be used in some other way, and if we do not get much of it (they will buy it as a debt, you know; many of them, to pay at next silkworm time) it will not be worse than outright money distribution which is often made. I am quite sure, however, that I shall be able to get the price of the goods, little by little, later on for the people. I wrote Mr. Bride that I was writing to you about it and that you would give him an answer as to whether we should send it or not. If you could let him know soon, I should be glad, for he says the price of this cotton is so variable that if it is to be purchased at all, it must be purchased quickly. Then, too, now is the time of the greatest need if this is to help in the way of going to work.

I do not know what you will think of me for asking this, but after reading the letter, knowing the situation as I do, I felt I ought to put the matter before you, and recommend, that, if possible, you allow Mr. Bride to send the thread. I, for more reasons than I can tell you, do not want this weaving work to stop. I hope you can do it.

With greetings,

E. M. CHAMBERS.

### Bardezag Boys.

Thanks, thanks, thanks, for all past mercies! and don't think me very ungracious because of my silence. We are having a peculiarly trying year, and shall be quite thankful when it ends, if it ever does!

EVENING REPORT.—To-day, four more village girls, one aged 17, died of scarlet fever, and yesterday a girl of 14—the third death in that family; in the neighbouring village no babies are left, and in one beyond, the deaths from fever were 170. No wonder we don't let our boys go to Church or market, and take turns, the High School and we, in quarantining against each other! They have one teacher now seriously ill with measles and pneumonia, and four boys with measles. We have seven convalescents, isolated; when these were taken ill, and the doctor pronounced it to be scarlet fever for the third time in our Home this year, we began to despair and tried to close the school, but after we had sent away all the little ones we could arrange for, there remained fifty-five boys on our hands! There were big boys, not so susceptible and who could ill afford to lose the time; boys whose homes were in Europe, too far away; and little fellows with no homes at all. So it seemed neither Term nor Vacation. However, we scrubbed and whitewashed the Home from top to bottom, and did the best we could. Now it seems as if we had got free from infection we are trying again, and indeed the boys are coming back, without waiting for special permission. One little fellow came with his mother, who said he gave her no peace till she brought him, he was so happy here. That is the comfort of our lives, seeing the little ones expanding under the loving care that they have never before enjoyed. Long isolation cases cost us somewhat in *nails*, for a busy boy is a good and happy boy, so we gave them wood, scraps, hammers, and nails, and they tick-tack from morning till night, turning out the most wonderful stools, boxes, "gardens," and other delights. It is sweet to see their bright little faces as they tell us their fresh accomplishments. Our young girl teacher from the Sivas Orphanage has done splendidly. At this last outbreak she volunteered for the Nursing and took entire charge of the temporary Hospital after Miss Maillefer had guided her through the first difficult days. We have sorely felt the need of the Hospital which Miss Robinson so kindly established some years ago, but which fell through after her energetic personality was withdrawn. It is hard for already overworked folk to add nursing to their other duties. *Therefore*, I hope you will forgive my not sooner acknowledging your remittance from Canada, of which I had word as you supposed. I am looking forward to a real rest this summer, (D.V.), and we want to get away as soon as ever school closes, to try and get really strengthened for another year.

Hoping all is prospering with you,

Ever affectionately yours,

SOPHIA NEWNHAM.

### Hadjin's Need—A Nurse!

We appreciate most heartily all the interest that you are taking in our plans for our nurse. We need one so much and the time is passing on. We are keeping in touch with Mr. Peet, and are leaving the matter to you and to him to arrange. It takes so long for mail to reach us here. Mr. Peet does indeed make a fine go-between. We appreciate all that he does for us here in the interior. We would not know how to get on were it not for such friends and helpers as we have in him and in you. If you will continue to correspond with Mr. Peet about this matter we shall be very thankful.

As to the matter of a native nurse, we all feel, and others have agreed, that any that we would be able to get would not meet the situation here where one would have to take the lead and the initiative in the work. One might do splendidly if there was some other leader or worker to whom she could act as an assistant. We feel that it must be a foreigner first. We would like an English nurse so much, as their training, we understand, fits them especially for such a position as one would find here. We hope to hear something more from Mr. Peet in the near future. He fears to have to enter upon the spring without someone here to help us in this line, as he is afraid that there will be an epidemic of cholera which will strike this region. We trust we may be spared. However, we would like to feel in some way prepared.

I want to thank you especially also for the notice that you are sending the £50 for the orphans, also the £20 10s. 0d. for distress. I will pass the money for the orphans on to Miss Vaughan and to Mr. Barker's people when it comes. I appreciate very much the help for distress. This past day or two I have had appeals from several of our villages. I know that in the Shar region they are very badly off. They were so at the start of winter, and each day must only emphasize their need. I sent some help out to Roomloo the other day. There are a certain number of poor widows there who are helpless. There is nothing for them at all. The economic problem is a big one here. Poverty, destitution, widows, failure of crops, and massacres, with no work, make a very hard situation. I trust that something may transpire to make a change in these conditions. We must work on, and pray on, that our work may tend to bring in a better day, and when it comes, that our workers may be able to enter into the opportunity which shall be presented.

Ever loyally yours,

HAROLD I. GARDNER.

### Appreciation from Hadjin.

I want to thank you very much for your recent letter which came to me last week. We are very grateful for the £30 that you have sent us for relief of distress. Your kindness to this people and the privilege you accord to us of being your fellow-labourers we always are deeply grateful for. Soon after your letter came we received letters from the village of Roomloo. Roomloo was



burned out in the massacre. Last year they had almost no crop at all. Some of the men did not get back the seed that they had sown. It had been a very hard winter for them. You have enabled us to help them to some extent.

Now they are asking if we cannot help to get some wheat in order to sow their fields this spring. Of course if they do not get seed to sow they will be worse off next year. They promise to pay back the wheat in the fall at harvest time. Our experience with that village leads us to believe that they will be true in fulfilling this. We have written for more particulars. However, we expect to use some of this last money that you have sent in this way. When it is returned next fall we will be able to use it again for special cases of need, which always are present. In Roomloo there are a number of poor widows who are without any means of support whatever. We are very glad that your gift came just as it did. Only a few hours later came this request for help. We are especially glad when we can not only feed them when hungry, but when we can help to bring about conditions when they can feed themselves.

We had a letter from Miss Baldwin. She said she hoped to come to us as nurse when she should be able, if we have no one else by that time. Just when she could come, she did not say. Mrs. Gardner has written her. We have no news of anyone else at present. We are appreciating your continued effort and help in this matter very much. We do hope some issue may come soon. Accept the best wishes of all our circle for the success of your noble work.

Ever gratefully and loyally yours,

HAROLD I. GARDNER.

#### A Letter Full of Interest from Sivas.

Your cheque for the lace and the money for the orphanage was received last week, and was never more needed. The handwork money was at a low ebb, and these women do depend so much on this work. If I have any work which is a little bit like a hardship, it is this handwork. The women that do it are not young, and it is so hard to get anything like good work done. The price of living, too, is higher here than in most places, and the pressure to pay more is very strong. One woman was sick and her husband had no work, and "The Friends" lent her two liras. Now she is better and paying it back, and it is going to buy books for the poor children and help teach handwork to other women.

I am the delegate from the Women's Board to the Annual Meeting this year, and shall spend Easter Sunday in Constantinople. Mr. Holbrook, our new missionary, is going with me. I have been pretty closely confined this winter, and the prospect of a week in the open air is a great attraction. Just now it is mud time, and it is almost impossible to go anywhere.

We have decided on the plan for our new building and have applied for permission to build. We hope to begin as soon as spring opens. One thing we need, almost before we begin on the school

building, is a building for the shop and other industries to cost about £100. We hope to have much of the cabinet work done by boys, but they must have a suitable place.

Michael Frangulian is just fine. He is not only doing splendid work in the school, but in the city he is already beginning to take a responsible place. He is one of the examiners for candidates for teachers for the Government, and they have asked him to be a candidate for the Gregorian School Board. We are planning to have a sort of teachers' institute to include all Armenian teachers if Raconbian Effendi comes back. We do not know yet where the money for his travelling expenses and part of his salary is coming from, but the idea of not having him is not to be thought of. We give \$100 for travelling expenses and a salary of 80 liras a year, of which the school funds can perhaps manage fifty. The other thirty we must raise even to have him at all. We should like to raise all of his salary outside, so as to put in another teacher for the routine class room work and give him time to train teachers and superintend schools and really devote himself to raising the standard of children in this great Armenian city. He is having offers all the time from other places, but so far he is hoping to come here. Another great ambition we have for him is to print a small teachers' paper in Armenian, to send to village teachers. Roupen Effendi is now the editor of a fine Armenian paper in New York, and as been invited to stay there with a good salary, but he *prefers* to come back here and do this difficult fundamental work. Perhaps some time between now and summer you can see your way clear to take a share in putting this man also into a position of usefulness here, where the need is so great and the call from the whole Armenian community so loud.

Next Monday is set apart as a day of prayer for students, and I wish you could be present at the two mass meetings which we have at nine and eleven Monday morning. The first one will be for all below the Normal School, and will be about seven hundred children. The other one will be a most inspiring meeting. Three hundred young people picked and chosen from this whole province to be prepared for useful careers in this needy land. The speakers in this meeting will be Mr. Holbrook, our new reinforcement, Nishan Effendi, whom I want to send to Beyrout, and Michael Effendi. It is worth while to present such men to such an audience. I wish you could come out once and see us.

Yours truly,

MARY L. GRAFFAM.

#### Medical Necessities for Trebizond.

We appreciate very much the kindly tone of your letter—of all your letters. I cannot tell you how much it means to us that you are willing to entrust occasional sums to us, to meet the needs of our poor people. The time has come when we feel that we must ask for more, and I have been looking over my account, with the thoughts of giving you an idea how your gifts are used.

I find that during six months—September to March—we have spent, on an average, two and one half Turkish pounds a month in *small* sums—giving sometimes less than a sixpence, sometimes a shilling, often two, three, or four shillings, and rarely as much as ten. In cases of sickness, instead of giving money, we often give milk daily, and sometimes we give provisions.

In addition to this, we *occasionally* give at one time as much as a Turkish pound. My account shows such five sums, during six months, four of which were aid for rent. People who barely earn their daily bread are hard pressed when rent must be paid, and sometimes are in danger of being turned out, or being robbed of their household necessities (if they are so fortunate as to possess anything that can be taken away). Only this week, I was appealed to for two shillings, as the landlady threatened to take a quilt we had given, if it was not paid.

Another regular expense is for medicine, for which we spend approximately half a pound a month. We have no Hospital or medical work of our own, but can often secure free medical care for the poor, if we pay for the medicines. Aside from this, we sometimes buy certain supplies in quantity, especially bedding, and material to be made into clothing. The amount is variable. If friends send us boxes of clothing it makes a difference.

To sum up, I see we have been using five Turkish liras (about) a month during the winter. The fund is exhausted, and we are now drawing on a small gift from some friends in the United States which also is practically gone. If you can send us twenty-five or thirty pounds we shall accept it gratefully.

We always try to avoid assuming permanent support. We give mostly at times of special need, as in sickness, not encouraging people to expect regular help.

We have now two cases under the care of an oculist where, but for this care, two mothers of families—comparatively young women—were like y to become totally blind. The doctor thinks there is reason to expect that eyesight will be preserved in both cases. I could give you other instances that would surely interest you. A man from the interior came to Trebizond, needing his limb amputated. Help was given from your fund, added to that secured by an Armenian priest from friends in the city. The surgeon accepted, I think, only enough to cover expenses. The man is now doorkeeper for our schools, and is able to weave wire belts, which he can do as he sits at the door. He is also teaching his wife to work at the same trade. I would like to pass on to you some of the thanks that are given to me. When anyone says to me, "You have saved my life," I do not like to take the appreciation all to myself, though it is a joy to have a part in it.

Thanking you again for making it possible for us to do this work,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. Lyndon S.) OLIVE N. CRAWFORD.

#### The Latest from Tarsus.

But for illness (influenza) I should have answered your last sooner. Your goodness to us has been a perennial spring and has been such a help to us, keeping up our courage and giving us the means with which to help the needy, as well as to keep orphans in the Institute. Mrs. Rogers is now in my place among the women, and is looking after our poor. She will help in the distribution of the £20 for relief. I shall let her write you, giving particulars. I sent a boy to the Hospital who needed treatment—a very worthy case. He has treatment free, but there was travel and some incidentals, and I gave medicine to a family in sore need, and again food. But, as I said, Mrs. Rogers takes the bulk of responsibility now in relief work.

Dr. Christie is much better. He went with some English and American missionaries up the Nile in February and so lost the dedication of the Cathedral. He had a fine trip and was much interested in all he saw; perhaps it was better for him than to have been present at the dedication, but I am sorry he missed meeting with celebrities—especially those interested in missions who were there from England. I wrote Lady Frederick soon after yours, telling of her narrow escape, reached me. How we do rejoice that her precious and useful life was spared.

Good-bye, dear, faithful, helpful friends,  
Lovingly,

C. B. CHRISTIE.

#### Position at Hadjin.

Your kind letter of January 18th to hand some little time ago for which I thank you kindly. Perhaps you do not know how very thoroughly a missionary enjoys letters "with a soul in them" as someone has put it. We do so thank you for your hearty co-operation, and pray for God's richest and best blessing upon you and the whole Society.

As you have given us the privilege of assigning you another girl in place of Osanna, who left, we are taking the liberty to assign a boy instead, as we feel it will make no difference to you, and it suits us better. As the boys are at our other station in Everek, Turkey, Miss Lambert will send you the desired information, as I have told her I was not giving a girl, but rather leaving the place vacant for one of the boys who are still without a supporter.

The money, for which I enclose a receipt, was handed to us by Mr. Gardner, of the American Board Society, a couple of weeks ago. I send the receipt on to you with our *heartiest* thanks. We are very grateful for every penny of this, as we are in need of underwear for all our children, which represents considerable money, as you can imagine. The Lord has been sending in means again, so we expect to be able to fill in this long-felt need.

The mild weather has continued throughout the entire winter; we have had no snow at all except what we can see on the high mountains all around us. The mountain flowers—purple violets, iris, crocuses, primroses, etc.—are in blossom already,



so you see we are having spring early in March this year. These conditions have certainly done away with much suffering among the poor of the community. We, personally, would enjoy at least a few weeks of clean white snow, but are quite willing to forego this pleasure for the sake of those who would suffer if we had it.

All the children on your list are well, excepting two. Turfanda Dzawookian is at present isolated because of syphilis, which I think you know is very prevalent in the Orient; and, Nuritsa Avsharian unfortunately fell on her way home from school last week, and broke her left arm above the elbow. As she is young, of course, it will likely heal quite rapidly, and we trust will be all right again afterwards. She is growing tall, and is a nice-looking girl with rosy cheeks and long, jet-black hair. Her disposition is getting sweeter too, I think, as she grows older. Of course, there are very many dispositions among two hundred girls, and it is our part to study them individually so that we may be able to know how to deal with them the most wisely on every line. It is at once a great responsibility and a glorious privilege to have so many young lives under one's influence. There has been very little sickness in the Home all the winter until, within the last few weeks, there have been several cases of mumps and pneumonia. These are all recovering again, though, and we are glad. The entire missionary family keeps well, and we trust you do.]

Yours as ever,

DORINDA BOWMAN,  
Sec. of Hadjin Station.

#### Words of Cheer from Harpoot.

Your letter, mailed February 10th, has been received; also the draft for £30, for which please accept heartfelt thanks.

There has been no serious illness among the orphans during the past year. There was cholera in several villages on the plain within two or three hours of us last summer, but there was not a case in Harpoot.

During the summer vacation many children studied under the care of one of the girl teachers, and by this means several were able to skip a class when school re-opened in the autumn. Some of the brightest, most reliable pupils now in our schools, are orphans, while those who have been sent out to teach have almost invariably made a good record, not only as successful teachers, but as warm, earnest Christians and winners of souls.

The rug factory still furnishes work for a few, but a number who were working here last year have gone out and are working in other places.

There has been but one wedding in the Orphanage since last summer, and that we call our "Hospital Romance." A patient fell in love with his nurse, who was one of our orphan girls, and on his recovery insisted on having her for his wife. For some years there have been two of our orphan girls training for nurses at our Hospital, and last September two more, at their own desire, were

sent there, one of them being your Haiganoosh Havshotunian.

As usual, at Christmas time there was an entertainment for the orphans. The children sang, and spoke pieces and dialogues. There was also a Christmas tree which bore fruit for all. No boxes containing articles for gifts had been received during the year, but a few of the supporters had sent small gifts and cards by mail. Some articles were bought here. Some needed articles for clothing were utilized as gifts. We made candy bags and filled them with candy, and altogether managed to have quite a presentable tree. One gift which was very much appreciated was a picture of Miss Poole which was given to each orphan. The children enjoyed the evening thoroughly if their happy faces told the truth. Those in charge of these orphanages say that there is continued, steady improvement in the life and conduct of these children. They are more loving and more helpful to one another, more courteous and considerate of others, and more careful about their lessons. Every Sunday, besides the Sunday School lesson, they commit to memory verses from the Bible and hymns. Though at times we have felt dissatisfied with the spiritual life of the orphanages, yet we feel sure that the general outcome has proved such as amply to reward their benefactors.

Yours in His service,

LEILA K. BROWNE.

#### Appreciation of Miss Salmond.

As an associate of your own beloved Miss Salmond, I write you. First, to express my own personal appreciation of Miss Salmond; second, to tell you once again what you well know—that our Miss Salmond is invaluable here, and that we long to have her kept in life and the vigour of good health, for years to come; and, third, to thank you and your Committee for the gift to Marash of this truly wonderful woman, I write you.

The work she has done in this city for the great company of orphans, for widows and the "poor who are always with" us, would fill a volume.

The originality, determination, and perseverance which Miss Salmond shows in developing means of self-support, are an example to every missionary.

All this has impressed me anew upon my return to Marash after an absence of two years. I just wish to express my admiration and appreciation as a friend, not in any "official" way.

Cordially yours,

C. MAY WELPTON.

REV. J. C. MARTIN writes from Urfa:—"We are very grateful for this timely remittance which you announce. The Orphanage account in the December balance sheet showed a debt of £T.65 4s. od., due, in a measure, to the very high prices prevailing throughout the country, and to the failure of the wheat crop and the Industrial farm."

The Turkish Government are carrying out to some small extent the scheme projected by Sir William Willcocks for improving the river Euphrates, and preventing inundations in some parts of its course; also for supplying water for irrigation purposes to other parts from which the river has receded. This is a move in the right direction. It will have the effect of regenerating an important area now going out of cultivation, and of preventing large tracts of productive land being flooded. Mesopotamia needs capital intelligently invested and means of improvement gradually applied. But its successful development can only be achieved by the adoption of a broader-minded policy, that will attract investment of capital and enterprise in proportion to the security offered and the honesty of treatment accorded.—*Near East.*

The Cabinet at Constantinople have decided at last to send a Special Commission to Armenia for the purposes of settling the land disputes between Kurds and Armenians and of carrying out the reforms so much needed and so often spoken of. Haïri Bey, the Minister of Evkaf, has been appointed the chairman, and it is left to him to select the members of the Commission. It is said that the Commissioners will depart within a month. It appears that the Young Turk Government have come to the conclusion that the integrity of the Empire depends upon the solidarity of all races, and that they are in earnest in their decision to carry out reforms in Armenia, as well as in Albania and Macedonia. A few days ago Haïri Bey paid a visit to the Armenian Patriarch and had a lengthy interview with him. In the course of conversation Haïri Bey assured the Patriarch that he will do his utmost to secure justice for all the Armenians, who have suffered for so many years at the hands of certain notorious malefactors. He added that he is well acquainted with the question, and that it needs only time to settle it; but, owing to the severity of the winter in the Armenian provinces, he is compelled to postpone his departure until the spring. He has asked the Cabinet to make some concessions, the granting of which is urgently needed.—*Near East.*

The *Revue Technique d'Orient* (apparently a German organ published in Constantinople in French!), predicts a great increase in the cultivation of maize in Turkey. The reason given is not so much an increase in its consumption as an article of food, as in its utility in the paper and sugar industries. The green ears of maize give an excellent sugar in profitable quantities, whereas the stems of the plant produce paper-pulp of admirable quality.—*Near East.*

The Baghdad Railway negotiations between Great Britain and the Porte are about to enter upon a further stage. Discussion will be carried on in London, and it is understood that the Turkish

representatives are armed with definite counter-proposals on the part of the Ottoman Government. Last summer Great Britain insisted, *inter alia*, upon equality of participation in the section from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf for all the Powers interested—Turkey, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia. The Turkish suggestions are now said to accept this principle of equality both in regard to capital and representation, but with the elimination of Russia from the "interested Powers." The president of the board of directors shall be an Ottoman subject, but with only one vote; and, finally, the line shall terminate at Basrah. What may be termed the details of construction and management of the Baghdad Railway are of minor importance from the British point of view, compared with the necessity of safeguarding our position on the Persian Gulf. It is a perfectly natural and legitimate attitude for Great Britain to adopt, that the new factor of the extension of the Baghdad Railway to the head of the Persian Gulf shall not be introduced until a definite settlement has been reached between the Porte and the British Government in regard to the whole region of the Gulf. This was the attitude of Sir Edward Grey last summer, and we may hope that nothing has occurred to cause him to abandon it. There can be no question of Great Britain opposing the Basrah extension *per se*; she asks merely that the opportunity of the extension should be used to obtain from Turkey a clear and permanent recognition of the position occupied by this country in the Middle East, and of the authority she has exercised unchallenged in that region for so many years.—*Near East.*

#### Thy Will, Not Mine, Be Done.

He sendeth sun, He sendeth shower,  
Alike they're needful for the flower;  
And joys and tears alike are sent  
To give the soul fit nourishment:  
As comes to me, or cloud or sun,  
Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.

Can loving children ere reprove  
With murmurs whom they trust and love?  
Creator! I would ever be  
A trusting, loving child to Thee:  
As comes to me, or cloud or sun,  
Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.

Oh, ne'er will I at life repine,  
Enough that Thou hast made it mine:  
When falls the shadow cold of death,  
I yet will sing, with parting breath,  
As comes to me, or cloud or sun,  
Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.

—SARAH F. ADAMS.



## Receipts during the 1st Quarter, 1st Jan. to 31st Mar., 1912.

## GENERAL AND EARMARKED FUND.

	£	s.	d.
"A.M." ...	0	10	0
Aytoun, Miss ...	0	5	0
Anon. ...	10	0	0
A Thank-offering (Nurse Ash) ...	0	2	6
Anon. ...	0	10	0
Atkinson, F. P., Esq. ...	0	5	0
Allott, Mrs. (Blind at Marash) ...	10	0	0
Anon. ...	0	5	0
Allen, Mrs. Marriage ...	1	0	0
Anon. ...	0	5	0
Anon. ...	0	1	0
Anon. ...	1	8	3
Anderson, Miss A. ...	0	5	0
Arnold, Mrs. L., per:—			
Mrs. Chapple ...	0	7	0
Mrs. Arnold ...	0	2	6
An Irishwoman (Nursing Work) ...	3	0	0
Atkinson, C. H., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Belcher, Miss F. S. ...	10	0	0
Balfour, Mrs., per Miss J. Marshall ...	1	1	0
Bayly, Miss Boyd ...	0	10	0
"Brambler" ...	0	1	6
Brigham, David, Esq. ...	0	3	0
Buckingham Ladies' Society, per A. Vyle, Esq. ...	1	14	0
Barnard, Mrs. E. ...	0	5	0
Barker, Miss H. B. ...	0	5	0
Bosanquet, Miss (per) ...	0	10	0
Bousfield, Mrs. (Van Hospital) ...	1	1	0
Brett, Miss F. ...	0	2	0
Brett, Miss E. B. ...	1	0	0
Beale, Alfred, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Bothamley, Miss ...	1	0	0
Bracher, Mrs. E. N. ...	1	0	0
Burke, Mrs. J. W. ...	0	5	0
Bowen-Miller, Miss, per Mrs. Burke ...	0	5	0
Brown, Mrs. Hunter ...	0	2	4
Blyth, Mrs. Bessie ...	0	5	0
Collins, Miss C. (Adana Nurse) ...	2	0	0
Carruthers, Miss M. H. ...	0	2	6
Copithorne, Miss A. ...	0	5	0
Cotter, Nurse ...	0	5	0
Cavendish, Lady F., A Thank-offering (Nurse Ash's expenses) ...	3	0	0
Cameron, Miss ...	2	0	0
Champion, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Courtis, Miss V. A. ...	0	10	0
Crosdale, Miss M. E. ...	0	3	1½
Church House, per Colonel Twynam, Treasurer:—			
Deposit returned ...	0	17	6
Stallholders' share ...	0	13	4
Cam, Miss A. (Broussa) ...	0	6	0
Chater, Miss E. (For the Blind) ...	1	0	0
Chambers, Miss ...	1	0	0
Cairns, Alex., Esq. (For Food) ...	0	10	0
Champney, Miss F. S. (Mr. Barker's Work at Jejen) ...	0	10	0
Doncaster, Miss Eliza M. ...	0	5	0
"Durham University" ...	0	10	0
Dean, Mrs. G. H. ...	2	2	0
Daniel, Miss M. F. ...	0	10	0
Ellwood, Mrs. A. ...	0	10	0
E.W. ...	50	0	0
Estlin-Carpenter, Rev. J. ...	2	2	0
Egremont Presbyterian Church Sunday School Missionary Collection, per W. Grise-wood, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Edwards, Mrs. ...	0	0	10
Foss, Geo. P., Esq. ...	3	0	0
"From a Friend" ...	0	5	0
"From a Friend" ...	2	0	0
Foxley, Rev. C., per Messrs. Dickeson and Stewart ...	0	10	0
Fothergill, Mrs. Rimington ...	1	0	0
Farrand, W. B., Esq. ...	2	10	0
Fry, Mrs. ...	0	3	6
Gibb, Miss Emma ...	0	15	0

Carried forward £134 11 10½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	217	10	0
R. G. Morrison ...	0	2	6
David Lynsday ...	0	5	0
J. R. Hastings, J.P. ...	1	0	0
Charles M. Cooper ...	0	2	0
R. H. McConnell ...	0	2	0
Robert Raulston, J.P. ...	0	5	0
D. Wilkinson ...	1	0	0
Robert Logue ...	0	3	0
F. J. Rainey ...	0	2	6
R. S. Smyth ...	0	2	0
Mrs. Bayne and Miss Snowden ...	0	3	0
Messrs. Taggart, Irwin, and Haslett ...	0	3	0
R. D. Gordon ...	0	3	0
Charles Knott ...	0	2	6
John A. Pollock ...	0	2	0
Thomas White, J.P. ...	0	10	0
James Harper ...	0	5	0
An old Friend of Armenia ...	1	1	6
James Marks ...	0	5	0
J. P. Raulston, J.P. ...	0	5	0
Mitchell, Mrs. ...	11	0	0
Mayo, Miss (For Everek) ...	10	0	0
Moon, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Morton, Mrs., Sen. ...	1	0	0
Mardin, Mrs. Frank (Adana Hospital) ...	0	10	0
Murray, Miss M. E. ...	0	2	8
Nettlefold, Miss (Mr. Gracey, Urfa) ...	2	2	0
Needham, Mrs. ...	0	7	6
Oliver, Miss F. ...	1	0	0
Orpin, Basil, Esq. ...	200	0	0
"Out and Out," Reader of "Out and Out," per the Editor:—			
Anon. ...	0	9	6
A Reader of "Out and Out" ...	0	5	0
"Sallie" ...	0	2	6
Anon. ...	0	10	0
Miss C. Anderson ...	0	10	0
Mr. A. T. Anderson ...	0	7	0
Pim, Joshua, Esq. ...	2	4	0
Priestman, Mrs. E. M., per E. W. Brooks, Esq. (Adana Hospital) ...	2	0	0
Perry, Mrs. E. ...	0	10	0
"P.E.B." ...	0	2	6
Philo, Mrs. J. C. ...	0	5	0
Paton, A. B., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Philo, J. C., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Philo, Miss I. (Adana Hospital) ...	0	3	9
Pailles, Mrs. S. (Marash Blind) ...	0	10	0
Phillips, Miss F. ...	0	0	8
Pringle, Mrs. J. (Blind at Adana) ...	15	0	0
Roex, Miss le ...	0	15	8
Roex, Miss le (coll. by):—			
Miss le Roex ...	0	5	0
Dr. Malan ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Blynhout ...	0	1	0
Mrs. Versvey ...	0	1	0
"Unknown Friend" ...	1	0	0
Miss Visser ...	0	1	0
Robertson, G., Esq. ...	1	10	6
Richmond, Miss ...	1	0	0
Rawdon, Rev. Canon ...	0	10	6
Robinson, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Russell, Miss Annabella ...	1	0	0
Shields, Miss F. R. ...	1	0	0
Strangman, Wilson, Esq. ...	1	10	0
Southall, John S., Esq. ...	3	0	0
Shepherd, Miss J. (coll. by) (For the Mary Haroutounian Blind School, Urfa) ...	0	12	0
Smith, Miss ...	0	2	0
"Sunday at Home," Readers of Skeet, Henry, Esq. ...	0	2	0
Shorthouse, G., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Shillington, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Stevenson, The Misses E. and C. ...	0	10	0
Sisson, Mrs. ...	0	1	0

Carried forward £485 7 11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	485	7	11
Turner, Miss ...	0	10	0
Teulon, Miss J. ...	0	2	6
Tait, Mrs. W. Lesesne ...	1	0	0
Trotter, Miss M. E. ...	0	1	0
Thomas, Rev. John ...	1	0	0
Town, W. A., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Taylor, Miss ...	1	10	0
Teadstill, Mrs. Barlow ...	0	2	3
Taylor, Miss M. ...	0	10	0
Wilson, Miss A. L. ...	1	0	0
Watts, Mrs. ...	2	2	0
Wilson, Robert, Esq. ...	1	10	0
Ward, Mrs. Arthur ...	0	2	6
Widdrop, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Weatherill, F., Esq. ...	0	5	0
Were, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Winder, Miss N. ...	0	2	6
Withey, Miss (coll. by) Y.W.C.A. (Montrose), from Mudie (For Blind at Marash) ...	0	10	0
Youngusband, Miss ...	0	2	6
Younger, Miss A. M. ...	0	10	0
Total ...	£503	8	2
Halladjian, Miss (re-payment of loan) ...	1	14	0
Roumian, Mr. A. (re-payment of loan) ...	1	0	0
Total ...	2	14	0
Total ...	£506	2	2

## ORPHAN FUND.

Alexander, Miss S. A. (Special Grant, Marash Orphans) ...	5	0	0
"A Lover of Children" ("Out and Out") ...	0	2	0
Alcock, Miss D. ...	10	0	0
Bowdon Branch Friends of Armenia, per Mrs. Nuttall ...	1	1	0
Bolton, Miss S. ...	6	0	0
Bruce, Miss B. H. ...	1	0	0
Bowman, Miss I. E. (Orphan, and Gift) ...	5	3	0
Bowman, Miss N. G. (Orphan, and Gift) ...	5	3	0
Bromley Missionary Association, per David A. Bumpstead, Esq. ...	6	0	0
Bruce, Miss B. H. ...	1	0	0
Causton, Mrs. ...	7	0	0
Darling, Rev. Canon, per Mrs. Saville ...	6	0	0
Ellis, Mrs. G. B. ...	6	0	0
Friends at Royal Fort Home, per Miss Savill ...	3	15	0
Fitzroy Avenue Presbyterian Church, per John Workman, Esq. ...	9	1	0
Ferguson, Miss E. G. (coll. by) (For Urfa Orphans) ...	3	12	0
Ferguson, Mrs. (per Mrs. Semple) ...	5	0	0
Graham, Miss M. ...	1	0	0
Gregg, Miss, per:—			
Miss Studdart ...	0	3	0
Miss L. Gregg ...	0	2	6
The Misses Luther ...	0	2	6
Miss Gregg ...	0	2	0
Guy, Miss A. M. ...	0	10	0
Hurnard, S. F., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Howie, F. S., Esq. ...	8	0	0
Irish Branch Friends of Armenia, per B. R. Balfour, Esq.:—			
B. R. Balfour, Esq. ...	5	0	0
X.Y. ...	0	10	0
E. W. Purdon, Esq. ...	0	10	6
The Misses Close, per Miss L'Estrange ...	1	0	0
The Lord Primate ...	1	1	0
Inchcomb, Mrs. ...	1	5	0
Kernick, Mrs. R. ...	0	2	6
Keeling, Mrs. R. ...	0	5	0

Carried forward £116 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	116	1	0
Lutyens, Mrs. ...	6	0	0
Lewis, Mrs. C. ...	3	5	0
Morland, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Nash, Miss F. M., per Miss Sutton ...	0	4	4
Orchard, Thos., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Orchard, H. B., Esq. ...	2	10	0
Pergam, S., Esq. ...	1	0	5
Pascalian, A., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Rice, Miss M. A. (Hadjin Orphan) ...	5	0	0
Sutton, The Misses ...	0	10	0
Scott, Miss ...	0	5	0
Stewart, Miss E. W. ...	1	10	0
Saurin, Miss ...	12	0	0
Smart, Miss A. L. ...	0	5	0
Semple, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Somerville, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Southall, Miss ...	0	9	3
Thompson, Miss A., per:—			
74, Edgware Road, Post Office ...	0	11	0
Charles Street, Haymarket, Post Office ...	0	7	6
Wallace, Miss D. W. ...	4	0	0
Widdowson, Mrs. C. ...	0	3	0
Webb, Miss J., per ...	2	0	0
Webb, Miss J., per:—			
From Mrs. Minchin ...	5	0	0
Williams, Miss Poppi ...	0	6	0
Total ...	£174	3	6

## DISTRESS FUND.

"A Sympathiser" ...	0	10	0
A.B. ...	1	0	0
A.N.W. ...	2	0	0
Anon. ...	1	0	0
Anon. ("For Armenian Widows and Orphans") ...	1	0	0
Bere, Rev. J. de la ...	3	0	0
Bayley, Miss Fanny ...	0	10	0
Brown, Miss B. ...	0	10	0
Cairns, Alex., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Cam, Miss A. ...	0	5	0
Caen, Mrs. A. W. ...	1	0	0
Douglas, Miss H. ...	0	5	0
Davidson, Miss S. F. ...	3	0	0
Dell, Miss ...	1	10	0
Earnshaw, Miss ...	0	5	0
FitzHenry, Mrs. ...	0	12	8
Horne, Miss B. G. ...	0	10	0
I.B.G. ...	0	5	0
Joliffe, Mr. A. W. ...	0	3	0
Lewis, James, Esq. ...	1	0	0
McLellan, J. W., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Morland, Mrs. ...	0	5	7
Pease, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Rankin, Duncan, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rowntree, Mrs. E. ...	0	2	6
Splaine, Mrs. (Broussa Distress) ...	3	0	0
Sharpe, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Stansfield, Miss H. ...	10	0	0
Stewart, Miss E. W. ...	1	0	0
Stacey, Miss H. ...	0	5	0
Thomson, Miss J. ...	1	0	0
Thompson, J., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Williams, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Wrixon, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Total ...	£54	9	9

## SALES.

Bristol Guild ...	17	14	8
Baty, W. J., Esq. ...	5	10	6
Bowman, Miss (per) (Society for Promoting Female Welfare) ...	8	0	0
Chambers, Miss ...	7	17	6
Cheetham, Miss ...	6	8	0
Fraser, Miss I. M. ...	6	8	0
Graham, Mrs. Balfour ...	8	3	7
Gossage, Mrs. ...	5	18	10
Hutchings, Miss ...	6	3	9
Kirkpatrick, Elijah, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Moberley, Miss ...	12	9	0

Carried forward £89 13 10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	89	13	10
Moody, Miss Penderel ...	5	11	6
Stevenson, Mrs. F. S. ...	5	9	7
SALES £5 AND OVER ...	100	14	11
SALES UNDER £5 ...	166	4	1½
SALES IN SHOWROOM ...	35	1	4
Total Sales ...	£302	0	4½

## SPECIAL GRANTS.

Adana, For the Blind ...	0	10	0
Adana, Hospital ...	3	13	9
Adana, Nurse ...	5	1	0
Adana, Nurse's Travelling Expenses ...	20	0	0
Adana, Nurse's Outfit ...	5	0	0
Aintab, Orphans ...	9	0	0
Aintab, Helpers' Expenses ...	25	0	0
Beyrout (Student) ...	20	0	0
Broussa, Distress ...	0	5	0
Broussa, Village Schools ...	30	0	0
Broussa, Miss Kaprielian ...	0	6	0
Broussa, Boys' Home ...	5	0	0
Bardezag, Orphan's Mother ...	4	2	0
Constantinople, A. H., for his mother ...	10	0	0
Erzeroum, H. H. Refund ...	2	0	0
Hadjin, Wheat Sowing ...	10	0	0
Marash, For the Blind ...	12	0	0



# ARMENIAN INDUSTRIES.

## SALES DEPARTMENT.

All Goods are bought from the Mission Centres and sold for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans.

### PRICE LIST.

Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, from 9/6 to 35/-  
 Ditto Tray Cloths, from 3/9 to 10/6  
 White Native Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, worked in white or colours, from 7/6 to 21/-  
 White Native Linen Tray Cloths, from 2/- to 4/9  
 Silk, Gauze, Lace, or Linen D'Oyleys, from 1/- to 5/- each.  
 Native Linen Ditto, from 8d. each.  
 Fine Linen Embroidered Church Sets, £2 set.  
 Native Material Table Covers, worked in Cotton, from 7/6 to 9/6  
 Ditto, Worked in Silk, 10/6 to 18/6  
 Ancient Embroideries (a lost art), suitable for chair or sofa backs, from 15/- to £5 5s.  
 Scarves, from 6/6 to 30/-  
 Boleros, from 7/6  
 Coloured Native Material Overalls, in various sizes, with or without Sleeves, from 4/9 to 7/6  
 Aprons in White or Coloured Native Material, prettily worked, from 2/6 to 5/6  
 Pinafores in White or Coloured Native Material, prettily worked, from 3/9  
 Cosy Covers, in all colours, worked in Cotton on Native Material, 2/6 to 5/-  
 Serviette Rings, from 4d. to 1/3  
 Alaja Native Cotton, in grey, brown, pink, green, and blues (hand-made), 34 inches wide, 1/3 per yard.  
 Ditto Trimmings to match, from 6d. per yard.  
 Bez Native Material, in red, terra-cottas and blues (hand-made), 48 inches wide, 3/- per yard.  
 Ditto Trimmings to match, from 1/- per yard.  
 White Muslin (hand-made Native Material), 48 inches wide 2/- per yard.  
 Ditto, embroidered, 48 inches wide, 3/- per yard.  
 Ditto Trimmings to match, from 6d. per yard.  
 Strips of Embroidery, suitable for Dress Trimmings, in gauze, linen, silk, and satin, in many colours, from 2/6 to 6/- per yard.

Washing Gold Strips, Embroidered on Native Material, from 1/10 per yard.  
 Curtains, white and coloured, from 25/- to 50/- a pair.  
 Bedspreads, white and coloured, single, from 14/6; double from 19/6  
 Irish Linen Stock Collars and Tuckers, from 1/3  
 A large assortment of Table Centres in gauze, silk, satin, and native linen, from 3/3 to £2 2s.  
 Satin Work Bags, from 2/6 to 7/6, according to size.  
 Native Material Bags, from 2/6  
 Cushion Covers, in white and coloured Native Material, from 4/6  
 Sideboard Cloths, in white and coloured Native Material, from 3/6 to 15/-  
 Gauze Ties, 1/6 and 1/9  
 Hand-made Lace by the yard, from 6d. to 2/3 per yard, according to width and work.  
 An Assortment of Fronts, Collars, and Cuffs, suitable for Trimmings.  
 Irish and Native Linen Nightdress Cases, from 3/6  
 Linen Bags, from 2/4  
 Satin Egg Cosies, 1/3  
 Bibs, 2/9  
 Baby Shoes, white washing silk, with soft soles, 2/6  
**Lace-Edged Irish Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 1/3 to 6/- each; a Speciality.**  
 Chairbacks, from 4/6 to 15/6  
 Wooden Screen Frames, 10/6 for set of three panels.  
 Ditto Buttons, from 1/2

We have in stock a few very handsome large Satin Pieces, richly embroidered, suitable for Portières, Bedspreads, or Table Covers.

**Rugs.**—We are very anxious to encourage the Rug Industries, but find it impossible to stock a large number of Rugs. We have, however, a few specimens in different sizes, and would gladly receive orders according to customers' requirements.

We stock dainty Pincushions, Sachets, Glove Cases, etc., etc., suitable for Gifts.

Will our customers kindly note [that we cannot guarantee any special article being in stock, but we will always gladly order it.

A VISIT TO THE SHOWROOM IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

*It would greatly facilitate the Office Work if Customers would kindly settle their accounts every Three Months.*

Orders by post promptly attended to if addressed to the "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA," 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Cheques to be crossed London County & Westminster Bank, and made payable to E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.